

### Third man executed for Tunis attacks

TUNIS (R) — A firing squad has executed the third of four men convicted of armed attacks on a police station and a bank, the Tunisian TAP news agency said Wednesday. Mohammed Lazrag was executed in a Tunis prison for belonging to a criminal organisation and for complicity in attempted murder, TAP said, quoting a Defence Ministry communique. Lazrag was one of two group members condemned to death in absentia on July 11. He was later arrested in Saudi Arabia and exercised his right to a retrial by challenging the verdict within 10 days of his arrest. A military tribunal confirmed the death sentence on him three days ago after a three-day trial. Two others, including the group's leader, Habib Dhaoui, who claimed he belonged to the fundamentalist Islamic Jihad group, were executed on July 31. The fourth is still on the run.

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### New Hejra year begins today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan along with other Arab and Islamic nations, on Thursday celebrates the new Hejra year which marks the forced emigration of the Prophet Mohammad from Mecca to Medina. Religious ceremonies will be held in mosques around the Kingdom, the Ministry of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs said in a statement. A ceremony in Aqaba could be led by Minister of Awaqaf Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and another in Amman's Al Hussein Mosque would be led by ministry Under-Secretary Abdul Salam Al Abbadi. The government has announced today as a public holiday. The ministry statement explained the meaning of Hejra and its religious significance and the lessons to be drawn from it. The Prophet, the statement said, had to emigrate to Medina after being exposed to persecution at the hands of the tribe of Quraysh in Mecca and had to establish the first mosque in Medina.

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### King sends condolences to Finland

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday sent a message of condolences to Finnish President Mauno Koivisto on the death of former Finnish President Urho Kekkonen. The King expressed in his message his condolences and those of the people and government of Jordan to the people and government of Finland and the family of the late president.

### King visits PSD brigade

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday paid a visit to an armoured brigade of the Public Security Department (PSD) and was briefed on exercises performed by its units. The King inspected the training sites and reviewed a programme of training which includes lightning attacks on hostile positions. The units had earlier taken part in exercises with live ammunition attended by PSD Director-General Ali Haddad. Later, King Hussein toured the units' positions and watched target shooting exercises. He was accompanied on the tour by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior aides.

### 14 killed in air crashes in Australia

SYDNEY (R) — An air ambulance and a small charter aircraft have crashed in separate accidents killing a total of 14 people, police said Wednesday. In Melbourne, a Cessna 402 air ambulance crashed in a field shortly after takeoff from Essendon airport, killing four passengers, a nurse and the pilot. In Northern Queensland, all eight people aboard a chartered Piper Navajo were found dead when the aircraft was discovered smashed against a mountainside seven kilometres from Cairns. It had been reported missing.

### U.S.-Soviet talks on Afghanistan end

MOSCOW (R) — Senior U.S. and Soviet officials meeting in Moscow to discuss the conflict in Afghanistan had businesslike talks and completed their agenda a day early, U.S. embassy officials said Wednesday. The officials said the two sides exchanged views at the meeting which ended Tuesday, the latest in a series aimed at laying the groundwork for a superpower summit later this year.

### Morocco rejects Libyan appeal

RABAT (AP) — King Hassan II's top political adviser said Wednesday Libya was wasting its time appealing to the World Court against Morocco's renunciation of its treaty of union with Libya, because the renunciation was final and irrevocable. In an article in the government daily Le Matin du Sahara, Ahmad Reda Guedira said, "No jurisdiction, whatever its competence, can oblige a sovereign state to remain in an alliance from which it has decided to withdraw."

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## Iraq reports retaking oil platform in Gulf

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi forces on Wednesday recaptured a vital radar platform in the Gulf in a counter-attack, "wiping out" Iranian marines who stormed it Tuesday, Baghdad Radio reported.

The radio did not name the platform, but said only that it was 30 kilometres south of Ras Al Bishr near Iraq's Fao Peninsula.

The communique was apparently referring to the Al Amiq oil terminal, which the Iraqis had used as a radar base to direct their warplanes against tankers carrying Iranian oil in the Gulf.

The radio, quoting a military communique, said Iraqi forces hoisted their flag above the platform after a night-long battle to push the Iranians out.

On Tuesday afternoon, an Iraqi spokesman dismissed an Iranian claim that Iranian forces had captured the platform.

Tuesday's communique said that the Iraqis were able to "purge the... oil-landing platform, situated within Iraqi territorial waters, of Iranian aggressors and completely wiped out the Iranian forces there."

But Tehran Radio claimed at 1030 GMT that the Iranians were "in complete control of the area around the Al Amiq platform" and had removed all Iraqi radar and "sophisticated" military equipment off the structure.

The radio said they then set the installations on fire "in retaliation for the Iraqi bombing of Iranian oil targets" in recent weeks.

Iran claimed Tuesday that revolutionary guards marines seized Al Amiq in a pre-dawn assault and later attacked the

nearby Al Bakr oil terminal with naval gunfire, coastal artillery and two air strikes that set installations on fire.

The Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported that Iranian warplanes bombed Al Bakr again Wednesday after a night-time "naval battle," an apparent reference to the reported Iraqi counter-attack.

It also claimed Iranian fighters and gunners downed three Iraqi warplanes Wednesday, one over the northern Gulf, one in the Haj Omran battlefield in northern Iraq and a third over southern Iran.

IRNA said the air attack on the Al Bakr platform, also used by the Iraqis as a radar base, inflicted "fresh losses and casualties."

Iran had launched several raids in the past against the Al Amiq platform, which was capable of berthing several supertankers at once.

The Iraqi communique said Iran used four special brigades to attack a small and isolated Iraqi company on the platform.

The Iraqi air force, helicopter gunships, naval units and heavy artillery took part in the operation to retake the platform, the communique added.

At the United Nations, Iraq has proposed a non-aggression pact with Iran citing U.N. regulation as one option to guarantee compliance.

In a letter to U.N. Secretary

General Secretary on Wednesday, Information Minister Latif Nassif Al Jassim said the country's armed forces were on full alert to defeat an imminent major offensive by Iran.

"Any new offensive, including what Iran described as a decisive one, on our territories will be completely wiped out by our armed forces, who are on full alert to defeat the aggressor," Mr. Jassim said.

He said Iraq possessed more men, more arms and equipment, and was stronger on both material and moral levels than Iran.

Asked about Baghdad's attitude towards calls by some Arab states for security guarantees for shipping in the Gulf, Mr. Jassim said:

"There can be no security or such guarantees in the Gulf because there is a war and Iran began to attack ships in international waters."

"We export neither goods nor oil from the Gulf... and we do not care whether it is secure or not."

General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz offered several options for guaranteeing the accord.

The letter said either the five permanent members of the Security Council, a group of six states chosen by the two sides, or the members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference could be help to regulate the proposal.

It also proposed reinforcing such a pact with a treaty of good-neighbourliness and non-aggression among all the states of the Gulf region, including Iraq and Iran.

## Iraq proposes non-aligned panel to probe Gulf war

HARARE (R) — Iraq was to propose setting up a fact-finding committee led by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to investigate the reasons behind the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq Gulf war six years ago, Iraqi delegation sources said Wednesday.

Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, who was scheduled to address the summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement late Wednesday, was also expected to accuse Iran of refusing to stop the fighting despite repeated appeals from the world community for an immediate cessation of hostilities, they said.

Iranian President Ali Khamenei rejected Iraq's peace proposals in his speech to the 101-member organisation of Third World states and called for its expulsion from the movement.

As heavy fighting was reported on the Gulf war front, Mr. Ramadan held a series of meetings with world leaders including those from Algeria, Yugoslavia, Nicaragua, North and South Yemen and Sudan to probe peace efforts.

A seven-nation Arab League committee comprising Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organisation assigned to seek ways of ending the war also

met to propose a draft declaration on war.

The flurry of meetings followed reports that the political committee had failed to agree on a draft dealing with the Gulf conflict. Arab delegation sources said.

"The prevailing discussion concentrated on an appeal to end the war but Iran refused until a clear condemnation was made of Iraq for (allegedly) initiating the war," they said.

Other controversial issues still under heated debate dealt with security in the Mediterranean and the Middle East problem.

Syria attacks U.S., Israel

Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam on Wednesday addressed the summit and lashed out at Israel and the U.S. accusing them of having no interest in achieving peace in the Middle East.

"The U.S. and Israel, in spite of their tip service to peace in the Middle East, are not interested in this peace. Their main interest lies in creating suitable circumstances for even more expansion in order to impose Israeli and American hegemony on the region. This cannot be realised except through imposing their conciliatory terms on the Arabs," he said.

## Non-aligned leaders seek to end chairmanship row

HARARE (R) — Three senior non-aligned leaders were holding informal talks to resolve a conflict over who will host the next non-aligned summit in 1989, delegates said Wednesday.

Indonesia and Nicaragua both want the job which brings with it chairmanship of the 101-nation movement.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the current chairman, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda informally discussed the controversy Wednesday morning, delegates said.

They said the three might hold another round of talks in the next few days to find a solution to the problem which threatens to split the conference.

Middle East states oppose Indonesia because they object to its 1975 annexation of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor and Nicaragua cannot even gain consensus among Latin American and Caribbean nations.

Indonesia, a founder member of the movement, was also a candidate for the 1986-1989 chairmanship. But the move was defeated by African nations who form the largest group in the movement and said Indonesia had defied a U.N. ruling that it should withdraw from East Timor.

Diplomats said a Latin American venue would also inevitably focus world attention on Latin American regional problems in much the same way as focus at Harare has turned on the South African situation.

## Lebanese welcome truce but sceptical over its prospects

BEIRUT (R) — War-weary Lebanese on Wednesday welcomed the announcement of a civil war truce but warned many hazards had to be overcome before peace returns to the country.

"We have seen innumerable ceasefires in 11 years of civil war," said one Beirut resident. "Everyone wants the latest talks to succeed, but sometimes we don't dare to admit we still have hope that all problems will be solved."

Lebanon's 10-man cabinet announced on Tuesday a general ceasefire and decided to set up a national charter aimed at resolving sectarian violence.

About 200 ceasefire agreements have been declared since civil war broke out in April, 1975. At least 100,000 people have died in the savage conflict.

Political sources in mainly Muslim west Beirut said the meeting, close to the city's "green line" divide, was a good first step.

"A lot of hazards still remain," said one.

They said that while calm prevailed at traditional flashpoints 24 hours after the cabinet meeting, the sense of greater security would remain paper-thin until controversial political issues were settled and accepted by rival militias.

This was echoed by the pro-Syrian newspaper, Ash Shaqi, which said in an editorial: "We are aware that a truce in itself is not the aim but a first step in the 1,000-mile journey (towards peace)."

In Damascus itself, the official Tishrin newspaper said Tuesday's agreement "calls for confidence and optimism about the future and for intensified efforts to foil internal and external counter-attempts."

Al Baath, representing Syria's ruling Baath Party, said the agreement was "far more than expected — even an extraordinary surprise in an extraordinary stage" and "a solid ground for building Lebanon's bright future."

Syria's role in Lebanon remains one of the crucial points of dispute between Muslim and Christian leaders.

Sources close to the cabinet said differences emerged in Tuesday's talks when Christian Finance Minister Camille Chamoun voiced doubts at calls for privileged ties with Syria.

The cabinet was meeting for the first in nine months and its decisions marked the first peace initiative since a Syrian-mediated accord collapsed last January.

The pact, which fell apart when President Amin Gemayel failed to endorse it, would have given Muslims a greater share of power by curbing Christian influence.

Political sources say differences still centre on two main issues: the prerogatives of Mr. Gemayel and proposals to abolish the present system of power-sharing known as confessionalism.

Traditionally the head of state is a Maronite Christian, the prime minister a Sunni Muslim and the speaker of parliament a Shi'ite Muslim.

Some hardline Christian leaders say they fear that Damascus seeks a military, economic and political takeover of the country, and they cite the presence of some 25,000 Syrian troops in north and east Lebanon.

The spokesman for the mainly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia, Charles Shartouni, said Wednesday he welcomed the truce. "We must remain cautious about future plans," he told the militia's "Radio Free Lebanon" station.

Muslim leaders say, however, that the presence of hundreds of Israeli troops in a so-called "security zone" in South Lebanon poses a major obstacle to reuniting the country under Lebanese authority.



His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday confers with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's special political adviser Dr. Osama Al Baz, who delivered to him a message from President Mubarak (Petra photo).

## King receives Egyptian message

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday received a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the message dealt with issues within the framework of consultations and coordination between Jordan and Egypt.

The message was delivered to the King by President Mubarak's special political adviser Dr. Osama Al Baz, who paid a short working visit to Jordan for the purpose.

Sources quoted by AP said the message dealt with the current visit to the region by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy.

In Alexandria, Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid said Mr. Murphy was expected in Egypt late Wednesday.

The U.S. official began his current visit to the Middle East in Israel on Monday. He visited

Jordan on Tuesday, and returned to Israel later in the day.

During his visit to Amman, Mr. Murphy was received by the King. Petra said the King reaffirmed to Mr. Murphy Jordan's firm principles vis-a-vis the Middle East conflict and reiterated the Kingdom's belief that an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict was the only means to achieve just and lasting peace in the region.

Mr. Murphy held talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres late Tuesday and met Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir for 90 minutes on Wednesday. No details were available on the talks.

However, Mr. Murphy told reporters in Israel that his talks had given him "a chance for a good full exchange of views on the peace process... and the upcoming summit between Israel and Egypt." He refused to elaborate.

President Mubarak and Mr. Peres are expected to meet sometime next week after Egypt and Israel settle their border dispute over the Taba beachfront

along the Red Sea coast. Mr. Peres said on Wednesday last-minute hitches over settling the dispute were holding up definite plans for the meeting.

Speaking to foreign journalists in Israel on Wednesday, Mr. Peres said the outcome of Mr. Murphy's visit would determine whether U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz would visit the Middle East in the coming week. "It depended," he said, "very much upon the degree of understanding we can reach over the coming days."

In his brief remarks to reporters in Israel, Mr. Murphy appeared to leave open the possibility of a Shultz visit to the region. Mr. Shultz "is already ready to travel when he decides that his visit can contribute. He will make that assessment. I won't make it for him," said Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy was scheduled to report to Mr. Shultz in Washington on his impressions of the Arab and Israeli positions on means to achieve Mideast peace.

(Continued on page 3)

## Peres: Plans not definite for talks with Mubarak

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said on Wednesday last-minute hitches were holding up plans for a summit with President Hosni Mubarak.

Egyptian and Israeli officials have said they expect an agreement by the middle of next week on how to resolve a contested border on the Red Sea, clearing the way for a summit.

Israeli officials have said the summit was tentatively planned for next Wednesday in the Egyptian port of Alexandria.

Mr. Peres, speaking to Israel's foreign press association, said: "As it may happen in negotiations, there are always difficulties at the last moment. At least, I hope it is the last moment."

"For the time being, neither a time or a place has been designated," he said. "It's still hanging in the air."

Mr. Peres said the two countries still were trying to resolve "complicated technical matters"

before signing a pact to allow arbitrators to settle the dispute over the one square kilometre Taba beachfront.

In Alexandria, Egyptian and Israeli delegation continued talks over the border dispute. The main unresolved issues are said to be the choosing of three international arbitrators and the completion of a geographic survey of Taba.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Esmat Abdul Meguid, who led the Egyptian delegation, said the two sides discussed "efforts aimed at consolidating peace prospects in the Middle East and arbitration terms to settle the Taba dispute."

Mr. Abdul Meguid had a one-hour meeting with David Kimche, the Israeli foreign ministry director-general and chief delegate, who said he hoped agreement could be reached so "we can achieve progress in the peace process and boost bilateral relations." The two were later joined by other officials.

## Muslim rebels prepare for peace talks with Aquino

JOLO, Philippines (R) — Thousands of Muslim guerrillas pitched camp on this island on Wednesday and discussed plans for talks with the government that could end their 14-year insurgency.

Carrying grenade-launchers, machine-guns and American-made rifles, they lined the highway towards Maimbung in the hinterland of Jolo, the main island of Sulu province south of Manila.

Nur Misuari, head of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), had brought the fighters together for a congress to discuss the issues to be taken up with Philippine President Corason Aquino. He returned from exile in the Middle East last week.

In Manila, presidential palace sources have said the talks might be held elsewhere in the southern Philippines rather than Jolo because of security problems.

The Aquino-Misuari meeting was arranged by Agapito Aquino, the president's brother-in-law, who conferred with Mr. Misuari in Maimbung on Wednesday.

"This is a meeting of two leaders and the agenda will be peace," the president's envoy said.

In a speech at the opening of Wednesday's congress, Mr. Misuari said: "The Bangsa Moro nation loves peace more than it loves war."

He said the MNLF was seeking to regain sovereignty over islands south of Mindanao, which he said were handed to the newly independent Philippines by the United States after World War II.

"We have been an independent nation before the Second World War but the Americans annexed our homeland to the Philippines," Mr. Misuari told a news conference.

## Poland expects accord in Stockholm conference

STOCKHOLM (R) — Poland said Wednesday the European disarmament conference was very close to agreement but mutual concessions were needed to guarantee success by the end of the 35-nation talks on Sept. 19.

The head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski, said: "We are very close to a successful conclusion. But there are a number of problems which although they seem purely technical are also political and could become serious obstacles to a final agreement."

The conference, dealing with ways of avoiding an accidental conflict in Europe, began in January 1984 and involves the United States, Canada and all European countries except Albania.

The Polish delegate identified two main stumbling blocs — the thresholds at which military activities are to be notified, and how states can send inspectors to check on the spot that such activities are not threatening.

The two issues are inter-linked. NATO wants a very low notification level of around 6,000 troops to ensure the greatest possible number of opportunities for sending inspectors. The Warsaw Pact initially proposed a threshold of 18,000 troops.

"The way forward is through mutual concessions," the Polish delegate said, but stressed the conference was not deadlocked.

Mr. Konarski said the Stockholm talks were having an increasingly important bearing on the whole East-West dialogue, including the possibility of a new U.S.-Soviet summit.

He reminded a news conference that the end of the conference would coincide with the start of an important meeting in Washington to prepare the next summit.



# Iran seizes 2 Soviet ships in Gulf waters

**TOKYO (R) —** The Iranian Navy has seized two Soviet ships in international waters in the Gulf in line with its policy of checking cargoes that may be bound for its enemy Iraq, international shipping sources said Wednesday.

In Moscow, Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennady Gerasimov confirmed that Iran had taken the Soviet merchant vessel *Pyotr Emtsov* while on its way to Kuwait from a Black Sea port with a commercial cargo.

Japanese shipping sources said that a Japanese ship in the Gulf had received an urgent distress call from the ship Tuesday, about 50 kilometres west of Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates.

International shipping sources said another Soviet ship was seized by Iran's navy early Wednesday morning but was later released.

Iran fears that weapons are being shipped to Iraq to help Baghdad in its war with Tehran. The international shipping sources said Iranian tug boats appeared to be taking some cargo off the *Pyotr Emtsov*.

Tension is high in the area as Iran tries to keep oil exports flowing by secretive shipping operations, always under threat of attack from the Iraqi Air Force.

The six-year-old war between the two nations may be coming to a head. U.S. satellite pictures have confirmed Iran is concentrating troops on its southern front with Iraq, probably meant for a final push to cut Baghdad off from the sea.

The Japanese sources said Iran was using five vessels to shuttle crude from the embattled

northern end of the Gulf to its oil export terminal off Larak Island, near the mouth of the strategic Strait of Hormuz.

Two other ships were knocked out by an Iraqi raid on the Iranian export terminal at Kharg Island on Aug. 7 but Iran is repairing five more tankers to make the dangerous run, the shipping sources said.

Iran is desperate to sustain its oil exports to keep cash flowing into its war coffers.

Due partly to a decline in the number of ships available for the shuttle service, Iranian crude exports are estimated at 600,000 barrels per day against 1.6 million before Iraq's Aug. 12 raid on the Siri export terminal, close to where the Soviet ship was seized.

Siri is now closed and the sources said Iran is probably using Hangam Island, in the neck of the Gulf, as a temporary terminal.

A large Japanese tanker entered the Strait of Hormuz on Aug. 21 for one week, during which time it was asked by Iran to lift Iranian crudes from the west side of Hangam Island and also to load crudes at the Hormuz oil export terminal, the sources said.

Lloyds register of shipping listed the *Pyotr Emtsov* belongs to the USSR-Black Sea Shipping Co. of Odessa.

Kuwait-based shipping executives said the situation was

## Qadhafi offers to arm Pretoria opponents

**LONDON (AP) —** Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi has offered his country's assistance to arm and train opponents of South Africa's white-ruled government, state-controlled Libyan radio reported Wednesday.

The radio monitored in Britain said Col. Qadhafi made the offer in an interview Tuesday with Zimbabwean radio and television in Harare where he is attending a summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Libyan radio reported: "The brother leader (Col. Qadhafi) said

that the Libyan people had confirmed at its popular conferences its absolute support for the causes of freedom all over the world and to work for their triumph.

"Therefore, it announces that it places all its capabilities at the disposal of the revolutionaries of South Africa and Namibia, to train and arm them. We consider this self-defence. And if America considers this struggle terrorism... to hell with America."

Namibia, or South West Africa, is ruled by South Africa under a

## France 'working alone' to free hostages

**PARIS (AP) —** The Foreign Ministry said that France alone has determined its course in seeking freedom for French hostages, denying allegations by the Islamic Jihad that Paris is now coordinating its handling of the hostage crisis with Washington.

"Contrary to certain allegations, the action engaged by the French government in view of obtaining freedom of French still held in Lebanon is determined by it (France) alone, and independent of anyone else, whoever it may be," said a statement early Wednesday.

The ministry statement was the second comment from Paris following publication of a statement by the pro-Islamic Islamic Jihad claiming that Paris has submitted to orders from Washington "for a total coordination with the great Satan on the Islamic problem."

The Islamic Jihad's statement was received in Beirut by a Western television network.

Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said last Wednesday that there was no fundamental change in French policy.

"The conversations we have had with those who could exercise influence are going normally," he told reporters after a meeting with President Francois Mitterrand. "It is long and difficult. I don't see any change (in policy) that could be linked to this communiqué" from Islamic Jihad.

France has in the past remained extremely tight-lipped on the hostage issue, and the French reaction appeared unusual.

An earlier statement responded to the demand by Islamic Jihad, or Islamic holy war, for the return to Paris of two Iraqis.

"The two Iraqi citizens mentioned in the Islamic Jihad communiqué recently asked for and received their visas to return to France," the ministry said.

## Police question Shamir on Gaza murders

**TEL AVIV (AP) —** Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir was questioned by police about the 1984 killings of two Palestinian bus hijackers and a subsequent cover-up of the affair, Israeli army radio and newspapers reported Wednesday.

Shamir has denied any prior knowledge of the affair and said he did not give any general or specific orders to Shin Bet security agents regarding the affair, the radio reported.

The daily Haaretz said Shamir was questioned earlier this week at his Jerusalem home by Police Commissioner David Kraus.

An aide to Shamir declined to comment on the reports. "If Shamir has been or will be questioned, he will voluntarily give answers to all questions," said

the official, who asked not to be identified.

Police imposed a blackout on the investigation begun on Aug. 11 into the beating deaths by Shin Bet agents and the alleged cover-up by the agency at three subsequent hearings.

Shamir's alleged involvement in the affair could prove an embarrassment when he takes over as prime minister in October under a power-sharing pact between his right-wing Likud bloc and the left-leaning Labour Party of Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Health Minister Mosheh Gur of Labour said Tuesday he would rather resign than serve in a Shamir-led government because of reports indicating the Likud leader had played a role in the

Shin Bet affair. Shamir told investigators he knew nothing about the cover-up and learned about it only when a former deputy Shin Bet chief complained to Peres about the affair, the daily Hadashot reported.

But outgoing Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom and his former deputy, Reuven Hazak, told police the agency received orders from Shamir immediately after the hijacking as well as during the subsequent probes, Hadashot reported. It did not specify what orders they got.

In a letter to President Chaim Herzog in June asking for immunity from prosecution, Shalom said he acted "with authority and permission."

Although he did not mention Shamir by name, Shamir as prime minister at the time was Shalom's direct and sole superior.

Herzog granted Shalom and 10 other agency officials full pardons in the case.

Attorney General Yosef Harish told reporters Tuesday that "Shamir will not be interrogated or questioned, but will be asked a number of clarifying questions following the interrogation of Shin Bet agents involved in the affair," the conservative daily Maariv reported.

The mass-circulation Yediot Ahronot reported Wednesday that Shamir "stated a part of his version of the Shin Bet affair" and indicated Shamir's questioning will continue.

## New group threatens UNIFIL

**BEIRUT (AP) —** An anonymous caller claiming to speak for a previously unknown group threatened on Wednesday to treat U.N. peacekeeping force as "hostages" if Israel fails to withdraw from South Lebanon within a month, a Beirut radio station said.

The Revolutionary Brigades for the Liberation of the Border Strip set a one-month deadline expiring on Oct. 3 for the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 425 of 1978, the Muslim-controlled Voice of the Nation said.

"Otherwise the U.N. forces in the South will be considered as hostages until this resolution is enforced," the Arabic-speaking caller said, and hung up, the radio added.

There was no way to authenticate the call or verify whether the caller's threat to treat the U.N. peacekeepers as hostages meant they would be subjected to kidnapping attacks.

Resolution 425 calls for Israel's withdrawal from South Lebanon and the deployment of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to the Lebanese-Israeli international boundaries.

Nine nations contribute to the 5,800-strong UNIFIL. They are France, Fiji, Ireland, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Ghana, and Nepal.

## Walters in Bonn for talks on Libya

**BONN, West Germany (AP) —** Vernon R. Walters, the U.S. envoy to the United Nations, arrived in West Germany on Wednesday for talks on Libya with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, airport officials said.

Spokeswoman Margit Reiterhuth of the Cologne-Bonn airport said Gen. Walters "arrived as scheduled at 11:40 a.m. (09:40 GMT)," after a flight from The Netherlands.

"Walters will be meeting with Genscher and with Chancellor Kohl for talks on Libya," said U.S. Embassy spokesman Robert Heath in a telephone call with the Associated Press.

Some Bonn officials on Tuesday expressed scepticism on U.S. plans for tougher sanctions against Libya.

Earlier Wednesday, Gen. Walters met in The Hague with Dutch Premier Ruud Lubbers and Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek.

Gen. Walters is visiting the United States' European allies this week in an apparent bid to win support for stepped up sanctions

against Col. Muammar Qadhafi's government.

Gen. Walters, who met with the Dutch officials for 80 minutes, told reporters after their talks that the "struggle against terrorism" was among the topics discussed.

But he declined to disclose any further details, saying "I can't discuss the contents of what I have been doing. Otherwise this would be my last mission of this kind."

Before the talks, however, a Dutch government source told the Associated Press that Gen. Walters was expected to sound out The Netherlands' willingness to support further U.S. sanctions against Libya.

The source, who asked not to be named, added that he saw the talks mainly as an exercise in "window dressing" by the United States, meant to convince the American public of the U.S. government's willingness to consult its European allies before taking any further steps against Libya.

And he said that United States' Western European allies would consider the United States "taking it too far" should the Reagan

administration mount another bombing raid against Libya.

On Tuesday, Gen. Walters met with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans and a senior NATO official in Brussels, before travelling to Paris for talks with President Francois Mitterrand.

West German newspapers predicted on Tuesday that Gen. Walters would find little support for tougher sanctions against Libya, and some officials said the West Germans have no evidence that Libya is planning terrorist attacks in Europe.

"We have very close cooperation with other Europeans on terrorism, and no evidence (that the Libyans are plotting attacks) has emerged from these contacts," officials who asked not to be named told the Associated Press.

In West Berlin, Justice Ministry spokesman Volker Kaehe told the AP there was no evidence that three Lebanese men who were arrested there last month were involved in a Libyan-sponsored mission to bomb U.S. installations in that city.

## Craxi, Weizman discuss Egypt-Israel summit

**ROME (R) —** Israeli Arab Affairs Minister Ezer Weizman, a special envoy of Prime Minister Shimon Peres, met Italian Premier Bettino Craxi Wednesday to discuss a planned Israeli-Egyptian summit.

"It was a very interesting and important exchange of opinions," Weizman told reporters after the

meeting, which lasted one-and-a-quarter hours, longer than anticipated by Italian officials.

Weizman flew into Rome Tuesday from Bonn where he had similar talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and said he was returning directly to Tel Aviv.

He said the atmosphere of his talks with Mr. Craxi, arranged at shortnotice, was "very nice, with a very responsible attitude on both sides to a very complicated situation."

Weizman said the main theme of the talks had been the meeting planned for next week between Peres and President Mubarak

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel: 773111-19  <b>PROGRAMME ONE</b> 17:00... Koran 17:30... Cartoons 18:10... Flash Gordon 19:00... Religious play 19:30... Religious programme 20:00... News in Arabic 20:45... News programme 21:00... Islamic film 21:15... News in English 23:00... News Summary in Arabic 23:10... Film continued  <b>PROGRAMME TWO</b> 18:00... A fleur du coeur 19:00... News in French 19:15... Varieties from Jewish Festival (Russian troupe) 19:30... News in Hebrew 20:00... News in Arabic 20:30... Carol Burnett and Friends 20:45... Jordanian Troupe 21:00... American Short Story 21:15... News in English 22:30... Murder with Mirrors  <b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 833 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & party on 95.0 KHz. SW Tel: 774111-19  07:00... Light Music 07:30... News 08:00... Morning Show 08:30... News Summary 09:00... Morning Show 10:00... Pop Session 11:00... Talking about Music 11:30... News Summary 12:00... Pop Session Contd. 13:00... News Summary 13:05... Pop Session 14:00... News Bulletin 14:10... Instrumentals 14:30... Country Music 15:00... Concert Hour 16:00... News Summary 16:05... Instrumentals 16:30... Old Favorites 17:00... Yes Minister 17:30... Pop Session 18:00... News Summary 18:05... Special Feature 18:30... Music 19:00... News 19:30... Date with a Star 20:00... Evening Show 21:00... News Summary 21:05... Evening Show Contd. 21:55... News Summary 22:00... Evening Show Contd.		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>  <b>CINEMA</b> "Les perles de la couronne" at 7:30 p.m. Thursday at the French Cultural Centre.  <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre Tel. 64371 American College of the Holy Sepulchre Tel. 636147-8 British Council Tel. 637009 Goethe Institute Tel. 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 642035 Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 620409 Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777 Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195 Husseini Youth City Tel. 667181 Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793 Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251 American Municipal Library Tel. 636111 University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555  <b>MUSEUMS</b> Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also museum from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 10th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Tel. 651760. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum, Jabel Luvabeh. Opening hours: 10 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128. Museum of Military Memorabilia: Collection of military memorabilia from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 664244. Lith of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 years old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.		<b>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</b>  This information is supplied by the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.  <b>ARRIVALS</b> 09:15... Athens (RJ) 09:30... Kuwait (RJ) 09:45... Jeddah (RJ) 10:05... Cairo (RJ) 10:15... Dhahran (RJ) 10:25... Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 10:30... Abu Dhabi (RJ) 10:35... Kuwait (RJ) 10:40... Riyadh (RJ) 10:45... Cairo, Aqaba (RJ) 10:50... New York, Vienna (RJ) 10:55... Athens (RJ) 11:00... London (RJ) 11:05... Kuwait (RJ) 11:10... Doha (RJ) 11:15... Amsterdam, London (RJ) 11:20... Frankfurt (RJ) 11:25... Zurich, Lameca (RJ) 11:30... Lameca (RJ) 11:35... Baghdad (RJ) 11:40... London, Baghdad (RJ)  <b>DEPARTURES</b> 07:00... Athens (RJ) 07:15... Rhodes (RJ) 07:30... Damascus, Paris (RJ) 07:45... Beirut (RJ) 08:00... Rhodes (RJ) 08:15... 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Muscat (RJ)		<b>EMERGENCIES</b> Amman civil defence... 891228 Amman fire defence... 158, 159 Civil Defence Helpline... 271253, 271254 Civil Defence Gasoline... 770733 Civil Defence Oil... 57306 Ambulance... 193, 775111 Amman downtown fire brigade... 158 Fire station... 630344 Blood bank... 778303 Civil Defence rescue... 661111 Fire headquarters... 62090-3 Police rescue... 192, 621111, 637777 Police headquarters... 842663 Traffic police... 893901 Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881 Municipal water complaints... 771258 Queen Alia Airport (08) 533000  <b>HOSPITALS</b> Hussein Medical Centre... 813813/2 Khaldi Maternity, I. Amn... 644281/6 Al-Khali Maternity, J. Amman... 64244/2 Jabal Amman Maternity... 642632 The Islamic, Amman... 636146 Palestine, Amman... 66417/4 Shamoun Hospital... 669131 University Hospital... 843845/6 Al-Mudhar Hospital... 6672779 The Islamic, Amman... 6661757 Al-Ahli, Amman... 66416/6 Al-Basrah, Amman... 77181/3 Al-Basrah, I. Amman... 77511/6 Army Medical... 89171/5 Queen Alia Hospital... 602240/50 Amal Hospital... 674155  <b>NIGHT DUTY</b> AMBMAN: Dr. Fawaz Nour... 638189 Dr. Salim Dabbal... 812568 First pharmacy... 665192 Al-Salam pharmacy... 636730 Al-Salam pharmacy... 678653 Khalid pharmacy... 778653  <b>TAXIS:</b> Karam taxi... 668761 Qader taxi... 630557 Ambassador taxi... 646660 Jalal taxi... 842663 Queen taxi... 643620 Nahla taxi... 663003  <b>RENT:</b> Dr. Loufi Shalabi... 241789  <b>ZARQA:</b> Dr. Naim Zyadat... 964107  <b>GENERAL</b> Jordan Television... 773111/19 Radio Jordan... 774111/19 Ministry of Tourism... 664111 Hotel complaints... 666412 Police complaints... 661176 Telephone Information... 12 Jordan and Middle East calls... 12 Overseas calls... 17 Repair service... 11	
<b>FOR FRIDAY</b>  <b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b>  <b>PROGRAMME ONE</b> 18:00... Koran 19:30... Children programmes and cartoons 20:00... Friday's Prayer 20:30... Religious seminar 21:00... Arabic film 21:30... Programme on Jordan 22:00... Arabic series 22:30... Islamic programme 23:00... Arabic series 23:00... News summary in Arabic		<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1323 KHz  07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News 08:00 World News 08:30 24 Hours 08:45 News Summary 08:50 Islamic Fundamentals 09:05 The World Today 09:30 Meridian 10:00 World News 10:30 24 Hours 10:45 News Summary 10:50 Islamic Fundamentals 11:05 The World Today 11:30 Meridian 12:00 World News 12:30 24 Hours 12:45 News Summary 12:50 Islamic Fundamentals 13:05 The World Today 13:30 Meridian 14:00 World News 14:30 24 Hours 14:45 News Summary 14:50 Islamic Fundamentals 15:05 The World Today 15:30 Meridian 16:00 World News 16:30 24 Hours 16:45 News Summary 16:50 Islamic Fundamentals 17:05 The World Today 17:30 Meridian 18:00 World News 18:30 24 Hours 18:45 News Summary 18:50 Islamic Fundamentals 19:05 The World Today 19:30 Meridian 20:00 World News 20:30 24 Hours 20:45 News Summary 20:50 Islamic Fundamentals 21:05 The World Today 21:30 Meridian 22:00 World News 22:30 24 Hours 22:45 News Summary 22:50 Islamic Fundamentals 23:05 The World Today 23:30 Meridian 24:00 World News 24:30 24 Hours		<b>QUEEN ALIA INT'L AIRPORT</b>  <b>ARRIVALS</b> 08:00... Rio de Janeiro, Baghdad (RJ) 08:15... Cairo (RJ) 08:30... Damascus, Paris (RJ) 08:45... Beirut (RJ) 08:55... Rhodes (RJ) 09:00... Vienna (RJ) 09:05... Athens (RJ) 09:10... Cairo (RJ) 09:15... Paris, London (RJ) 09:20... London (RJ) 09:25... Tripoli (RJ) 09:30... Athens (RJ) 09:35... Lameca (RJ) 09:40... Kuwait (RJ) 09:45... Cairo (RJ) 09:50... Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 09:55... Kuwait (RJ) 10:00... Riyadh (RJ) 10:05... Doha (RJ) 10:10... Baghdad (RJ) 10:15... Jeddah (RJ) 10:20... Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 10:25... Dubai, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ) 10:30... Muscat (RJ)		<b>MARKET PRICES</b>  Upper/lower price in Jls per kg Apple... 330/240 Apple (green)... 460/400 Apple (American & Asian)... 460/400 Banana... 300/260 Banana (Philippines)... 230/220 Banana... 420/300 Cabbage... 150/120 Carrot (yellow & black)... 70/120 Cauliflower... 220/160 Cucumber... 360/160 Dates... 320/120 Eggplant (small)... 140/60 Eggplant (large)... 110/60 Figs (blue)... 1400/180 Figs (other kinds)... 320/200 Garlic... 300/100 Grapes... 200/120 Grapefruit... 150/100 Juswas... 350/250 Lemon... 150/100 Mango... 260/160 Melon... 60/30 Melon (Sweet)... 200/120 Onion (dry)... 120/80 Onion (wet)... 560/400 Orange (Abu Sura)... 230/180 Parsley... 60/60 Pepper (sweet)... 110/60 Pepper (hot)... 130/80 Potatoes... 300/160 Potatoes... 190/130 Sage... 480/400 Squash... 280/200 Tomatoes... 120/60 Watermelon... 130/80	



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Qatanani receives Nabli deputy

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Under-Secretary Ahmad Qatanani on Wednesday received Nabli Deputy Mufeed Al Mubaslat to discuss a number of projects being carried out by municipal and rural councils in the Nabli area.

## CAA to attend aviation assembly

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) will take part in a general assembly meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) which is due to open in Montreal, Canada, on Sept. 23. CAA Director General Khaled Mohammad Ali, who will lead Jordan's delegation to the meeting, said that the ICAO will discuss attacks on a civilian aircraft and measures to thwart hijacking. The general assembly groups delegates from 33 countries, including four Arab states. Jordan's delegation to the meeting includes Bassam Salata from the CAA's transport department.

## Large crowds visit Jordanian pavilion

DAMASCUS (Petra) — The Jordanian pavilion at the Damascus International Fair has been visited by large numbers of Syrian and other Arab businessmen who came to view a variety of Jordanian national products, according to the pavilion's director Mohammad Al Alawneh. Mr. Alawneh organised a tour of the pavilion for directors of Arab pavilions and briefed them on the quality of the products and means of contacting Jordanian companies and factories to place orders for Jordanian products.

## Rawabdeh invited to ICO conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh has received an invitation from the governor of Cairo to attend the fourth general conference of the Islamic Cities Organisation (ICO) which will be held in Cairo on Sept. 21. The invitation was submitted to Mr. Rawabdeh Wednesday by Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Amman Helmi Budair.

## CVDB extends loans to ten councils

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) has decided to lend ten town and village councils in the country JD 1.785 million to help them carry out public service projects in their regions. The loans will go to Jubeiha, Aqaba, Sukheh, Al Jadideh, Fakkouh, Tibneh, Kitem, Muwaqqar, Qineh and Naserieh to finance the building of roads, market places, handicraft zones and the purchase of vehicles and land for implementing services.

## Jordan to host Arab council meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the meetings of the Arab economic and social council which will open here Saturday at the Regency Palace Hotel. The Jordanian delegation to the four-day meetings will be led by Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhan.

## Medical meetings slated for March 4

AMMAN (Petra) — The fifth Jordanian medical conference will be held here on March 4 with the participation of a large number of prominent world doctors. The four-day conference will discuss medical developments, continuing medical education, as well as the exchange of experience between Jordanian and other doctors. A medical exhibition will be organised during the conference.

## Ninety doctors join JMC

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Medical Council (JMC) has accepted applications from 90 new doctors to join the council's membership. The decision was taken at a council meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. Hassan Khreis.

## Hmoud to join Arab housing meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has formed Jordan's delegation to the Arab ministers of housing council meeting, due to open in Tunis on Oct. 22. The delegation will be led by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud.

## Government takes steps to end firing at weddings

AMMAN (Petra) — The government is introducing strict measures designed to prevent the firing of guns during weddings and funerals and violators will be referred to court for trial, according to instructions contained in a message to Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed from Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

In his message, the prime minister said that very strict measures should be taken against persons using fire arms at weddings and funerals because of the serious consequences this can cause and due to the danger to public safety. "In order to maintain public order and protect the life of innocent people from irresponsible and rash action, I wish that you instruct police and other security stations around the Kingdom to take proper action to end such practices once and for all and that violators be referred to court for trial and that they receive the most deterrent penalties," the prime minister said in his message.

Last year 207 people died or were wounded by stray bullets fired during weddings, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Public Security Department. The bulletin said that 19 people died and 140 others were injured in such incidents during the past eight months.

## Dakhqan to pursue crop transport issue

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhan has been entrusted by the Higher Agricultural Council (HAC) to make contacts with the Saudi authorities to try and find a solution to the problem of transporting Jordanian agricultural crops to Saudi Arabia and on to other Arab countries. The decision was taken at a HAC meeting chaired by the minister himself.

The Saudi authorities have been ordering all shipments of agricultural crops carried by Jordanian refrigerated trucks to be unloaded and at the border posts and re-loaded on to Saudi trucks which take the cargo to its destination. The minister requested the HAC to "take up the subject with the Saudi authorities and to request that Jordanian vehicles be allowed to enter Saudi territory with their cargo and continue their trip to other Gulf states."

The council also decided to set up a special team to study the problem of transporting agricultural crops within the Kingdom and shipping export cargoes by air.

The team groups representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Transport, the University of Jordan, the Jordan Valley Farmers' Association and the Agricultural Marketing Corporation.



CROWN PRINCE INSPECTS ARMY UNIT: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday pays an inspection tour to a formation of the Fifth Royal Armoured Division. The Crown Prince was received by the commanders of the

division and the formation. Prince Hassan's tour included visits to various military positions where he watched live exercises. The Crown Prince also met with officers and personnel and took part in practical training on the use of modern weapons.

## International congress to discuss reforms, developments in public administration

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The 20th international congress on administrative sciences opens its meetings here on Saturday to discuss wide-ranging issues related to economic changes and administrative reform and the role of public administration in confronting present economic challenges.

Taking part in the five-day conference, which is expected to be inaugurated by His Majesty King Hussein, will be renowned Arab and foreign administrators, economists and ministers.

Organising the congress is the Brussels-based International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS), which accepted the invitation of the Amman-based Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) to host the meeting in Amman.

As part of the five-day event, two specialised sessions will be dedicated to discuss public administration and administrative reform in the Arab World.

Saudi Arabian Minister of Finance Mohammad Abulhail will be the main speaker on the conference's theme of economic changes and administrative reform. Two related sub-topics are the public administration and confronting economic changes and administrative reform imposed by economic changes will also form the majority of the five-day discussions.

## IAD meetings

On the sidelines of the conference, the International Association for Documentation (IAD), a specialised institution functioning within the framework of IIAS, will also hold its annual meetings. The IAD deliberations will discuss subjects related to a thesaurus in public administration, conflicting thoughts on administrative

information, and libraries in public administration.

Highlighting the AOAS's preparations for the international congress, the organisations director general Yusef Al Sayegh said his institution charted a comprehensive organisational programme in order to make the meeting a success.

## AOAS' contribution

Speaking during a press conference on Wednesday, Dr. Sayegh said that the AOAS dispatched a team to Geneva to study the latest techniques of organising conferences including supervision and preparing committees and another team to get acquainted with needs related to public relations.

Dr. Sayegh said that his organisation issued a 1224-page book in Arabic entitled: "Public administration and administrative reform in the Arab World." The book, which is AOAS's scientific contribution to the conference, includes analytical studies of facts and practices in public administration based on official reports given by 16 Arab governments. The AOAS will also present 10 working papers to the conference's sessions.

"I am confident that the conference's outcome will be a valuable experience for the Arabs and for the foreigners," Dr. Sayegh told 20 local and international journalists during the press conference at Al Hussein Sports City.

Also speaking during the press conference was Dr. Kaiser, who spoke about the role of his institution in dealing with and developing international public administration.

"We try to explore ways of how to develop public administration methods and techniques and to arrive at the progress of international public administration," he said. Seventeen Arab states out of 46

other countries are full-fledged IIAS members.

"The fact that the international economy is facing numerous challenges in prompting more and more members to apply for membership in the IIAS," Dr. Kaiser said, noting that the global economy was being steered by international public administration in cooperation with national administrations.

Asked to comment on IIAS's experience in the development of Arab administrative techniques and major problems hindering its development, Dr. Kaiser praised the recent developments in administrative sciences and techniques. "But despite these developments," the Arab World still needs new ideas and concepts to render it capable of dealing with the area's political and economic situation. Also it needs to originate concepts to suit its own needs and not to adopt ideas that have been developed abroad, Dr. Kaiser concluded.

## Board continues discussions

The ISIA board of directors held further discussions on Wednesday to prepare for the forthcoming 20th international congress on administrative sciences.

The ISIA board of directors made several amendments to the agenda of the congress which was discussed at the opening session on Tuesday. Seven committees, formed on Tuesday to draw up plans and recommendations to the congress, met on Wednesday at the Jordan Institute of Public Administration.

Committee reports will be submitted to a broader meeting scheduled for today at the University of Jordan to define the ISIA's plans for the forthcoming year.

Delegates to the congress later visited Yarmouk University in Irbid where they were briefed by its President Mohammad Hamdan on its future plans and goals.

## Sudan thanks Jordan for relief, medical aid to famine victims

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's assistance to Sudan and the Kingdom's continued efforts to save the victims of drought and famine in that country are being appreciated by the Sudanese government and people and serve as an example of brotherly feelings and cooperation which should characterise inter-Arab relations, the former prime minister of Sudan and President of the Sudanese Medical Association (SMA) Al Jazouli Daffallah said on Wednesday.

Speaking in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Daffallah, who is paying a visit to Jordan at the head of a medical delegation, said that Jordanian medical teams and other missions are now supervising the distribution of relief supplies and carrying out agricultural projects in stricken areas, which he described as exemplary work.

The Sudanese government, he said, is now taking measures to stimulate the national economy but it is facing accumulating debts which impede development. The economies of the Third World are closely linked to those of advanced nations and if nothing is done to revive the economies of the poor there can be no chance for the survival of world economy, Dr. Daffallah said. He added that the debts of Sudan and other Third World nations should be rescheduled to maintain the momentum of development.

## Problems in the south

In his statement, Dr. Daffallah referred to the Sudanese government's contacts with the leader of the secessionist movement and the rebels in south Sudan. He said that the rebel leader was called on to participate in finding solutions to Sudan's problems and to open dialogue leading to the solution of the problem in the south but the offer was turned down.

A solution to the problem of the south, he said, could come



Al Jazouli Daffallah

through a general conference grouping the rebels and the government in Khartoum.

Dr. Daffallah, who arrived in Amman on Monday evening at the invitation of the Jordanian Medical Association (JMA), was received by Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Touqan Hindawi and Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs - Sami Judeh. They reviewed relations between Jordan and Sudan and the assistance Sudan is receiving from Jordan to help it overcome its present difficulties. Dr. Daffallah voiced his country's appreciation and gratitude for the assistance.

On Tuesday, the Sudanese medical delegation and Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Tuesday held talks on health cooperation between Jordan and Sudan.

Dr. Daffallah paid tribute to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for leading a campaign to dispatch medical and relief assistance to the Sudanese people. The head of the delegation also commended Jordanian medical teams for the valuable services they have extended to the victims of drought and famine in Sudan. On Monday, Jordan dispatched its seventh team of medical staff and cargo of relief supplies to the Sudanese people.

## King receives Egyptian message

(Continued from page 1)

Based on Mr. Murphy's assessment, Mr. Shultz will decide whether to visit the area and join the Israeli-Egyptian summit, U.S. officials said in Washington.

Mr. Peres said Mr. Murphy was also in the region to "find out how solid is the common ground for convening a new stage in the peace process... we are trying to formulate a strategy for the next two or three years to come."

Mr. Peres said one proposal Mr. Murphy was discussing was the possibility of a joint peace declaration which would be released at the end of the Peres-Mubarak meeting.

Mr. Peres and Mr. Mubarak have both said they would like to discuss broader Middle East peace issues at a summit, but Mr. Shamir has said the meeting should focus on bilateral matters.

Mr. Peres dismissed the idea of a preliminary Middle East conference involving only the five

permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

"It would be like a wedding where, only mothers-in-law are meeting among themselves without the bride and groom, and it is not so sure that some of the mothers-in-law are seriously interested in the wedding itself," he joked.

The Israeli daily Yediot Achronot reported Mr. Peres was seeking Mr. Murphy's help in launching a three-part peace strategy at the planned summit with Mr. Mubarak.

According to Mr. Peres' plan, he and Mr. Mubarak would publish a joint statement calling on Jordanian and Palestinian representatives to join peace talks, Yediot reported. It said the statement would also include a call for an international conference on the Middle East, and the convening of a committee composed of representatives of all the sides involved to prepare the conference.

## Families, institutions share the burden of dealing with schizophrenia

By Sana Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — There are 20,000 people in Jordan who suffer from schizophrenia — a mental illness in which the patient is so out of contact with reality that his ideas and behaviour are not within the norms of society — and some of the symptoms are thought disorders, perceptual disorders, disturbance of moods, disturbance of self-control and incoherence, according to Dr. Wahid Sarhan, a psychiatrist at the Ministry of Health.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Sarhan said that the average incidence of schizophrenic illness is one per cent of the population in every country in the world. He said that patients in Jordan, however, have an advantage over those in the West because of closer family relations. He said: "In the West, the families usually rely on government services for their relatives who are in need of care. In Jordan, the families are usually more protective. Also in the rural areas of Jordan, where there are many schizophrenic patients, the patient can cope with daily life and work in the fields normally; there are not many people to deal with, so there is little human contact and involvement."

He added that families are still reluctant to take a schizophrenic relative to doctors. Instead, they would rather go to see a sheikh or a magician for a cure, thinking of it superstitiously. So they seek professional help at a very late stage, when treatment becomes more difficult.

## Contributory factors

The psychiatrist said that the causes of schizophrenia are not definitely known, but studies have shown that the social environment

and instability may contribute to the illness. There are also biochemical changes which may occur in the brain, and it may be hereditary, although it is still not clear how it is transferred from generation to generation. He made it clear that each patient's illness differs from another's, so there are no definite causes of the illness. The doctor went on to say that the intelligence of the patients is usually not affected by the illness and that they usually give political and religious explanations for their false, fixed beliefs and odd behaviour.

## Facilities in Jordan

The doctor mentioned the problem of facilities and staff in this field, not only in Jordan but also in the West. He said that before 1967 there were no services for mental health patients in the East Bank of Jordan and the only hospital treating such cases was in Bethlehem. After 1967, the Ministry of Health opened the National Centre for Mental Health in Fuhais and immediately took in 100 patients. Dr. Sarhan said that the patient to staff ratio is still too high. "There are only four psychiatrists and six social workers at the Ministry of Health. We lack specialised staff here, but this is also a problem faced in the West. In Britain, for example, where I studied, they depended on foreign specialists for a long time. But there are 15 resident doctors at the National Centre for Mental Health who are specialising in psychiatry, and the ministry has been working very hard to provide sufficient facilities," he added.

The new extension to the centre, which can accommodate up to 230 patients and which has been ready for almost two years, is still not housing patients from the old hospital in Fuhais because of financial difficulties, according to the psychiatrist.

Dr. Sarhan said that admitting a patient to a hospital is always a last resort. "Some patients stay in a hospital from one week to several years and some may not leave at all depending on the patient's progress. Institutionalisation has been a problem observed throughout history all over the world. The patients sit around the hospital doing nothing; they are fed, cleaned, dressed, and so on, and they don't want to go out again. Now, at the Karameh Hospital for Mental Health, they have begun a rehabilitation programme where patients will be stimulated and trained to care for themselves and to work in jobs other than the fields they may have studied in their past," he said.

## Visit to Karameh hospital

As a visitor enters Karameh Hospital, he can see patients pacing the spacious lobby, some speaking to themselves or to others, some laughing out loud or grinning to themselves and some totally withdrawn from their surroundings. There are 80 out of 100 men, mostly between the ages of 30 and 39, in this hospital who suffer from schizophrenia, according to Dr. Hassan Ra'fat, director of the Karameh Hospital and the National Centre for Mental Health.

Psychotherapy, family therapy, group therapy and especially drug therapy — not only sedatives but also specific anti-psychotic action drugs — are used as treatment for patients residing at the Karameh Hospital. There are also few rehabilitation methods used such as bandicrafts; plastic flowers, stuffed dolls, woodwork and worry beads. "Some of the patients also work at nearby factories and return in the evening," said Dr. Ra'fat. "This rehabilitation method is very

important in that it makes the patient feel productive and feel part of society. It has helped some of the patients, but most of them relapse and discontinue their work," he added.

## Case histories

Not all patients at the Karameh Hospital are so withdrawn that one cannot communicate with them. Three schizophrenic patients spoke to the Jordan Times about their feelings, beliefs, and experiences. One patient, 45 years old and who has been hospitalized for six years, thinks he is the most important person in the world and that everyone knows him. S.R. studied hotel management in Lebanon and West Germany and worked for a number of five-star hotels in Jordan and abroad. After living in Latin America for some years, he returned to Jordan. "I realised everyone here hated me: my family, friends, and everyone in the streets. I felt I was the dirtiest person in the world. Then I killed two people because I thought they were conspiring against me. And I was brought here by a court order," he said.

S.R. spoke in fragments and jumped from one idea to another. He explained his political feeling concerning the problems in the Middle East. He feels, for example, that he started the civil war in Lebanon. He also thinks he was behind the Watergate scandal in 1972 and believes that he will be cured when the Middle East problem is solved. S.R. thinks that women played a major part in his illness. (The patient is divorced with three children who are with their mother.) "I need the right woman to come and get me out of this place," he added.

Dr. Ra'fat said S.R. was mentally ill before coming to Jordan and did not receive psychiatric help. According to the

doctor, when the patient killed those two people, he thought his problems would be finished, but it only increased his illness with more guilt feelings. "We try to make his illness less severe by increasing his self-esteem and try to make him work outside the hospital. He worked for a couple of years for a plastic company, but relapsed and didn't want to continue. He was recently offered another job, but he refused it because he wants to work in his field. But he participates in our board meetings, and offers suggestions to improve the hospital," said Dr. Ra'fat.

Another interesting patient refuses to accept his illness. A.M. 42, said: "I don't have such a big psychological problem that I have to stay in the hospital, but my family brought me here. In fact, there is no such thing as psychological illness. This concept was only created by a Godless Jew called Sigmund Freud." A.M. came to the hospital in 1982 because he had social, personal, and adaptation problems. He did his GCE exams in Jerusalem, then worked in a hotel as an accountant for two years, and later worked in a bank for another two years. "But I had to quit because the situation was getting bad. I then went to Turkey to enter the university, but I couldn't pass the entrance exams. I came to Amman and had to work as a labourer. I couldn't last very long like this so I quit again," he continued. Dr. Ra'fat

said that A.M. is a very intelligent man, and tries to manipulate and influence other patients. "He usually chooses mute patients to speak to and tries to persuade people of his ideas and beliefs," he said.

The third patient who spoke briefly and with difficulty is a 32 year old bashful man who worked as a tailor. S.H. explained his beliefs: "I love everyone, but the problem is that people don't love me another. I believe everyone should live in harmony and peace. I felt that God brought me to the world to send humanity a message. But now I'm more realistic. I'm still a strong believer but I accept other people's point of view," he said.

Dr. Ra'fat said that S.H. was very withdrawn a year ago and could not carry on a conversation for more than five minutes. "But now he's become more sociable with other patients, and he is one of the calmest men in this hospital," added Dr. Ra'fat. "But his odd behaviours, such as constantly walking back and forth would be unbearable outside," the doctor added. S.H. said before going out of the doctor's office: "Love, peace, and harmony is between our hands and we should make life revolve around them, instead of abusing these good qualities. We can balance technology and love and all nations can unite. With love and peace, this world would be a much better place in which to live."

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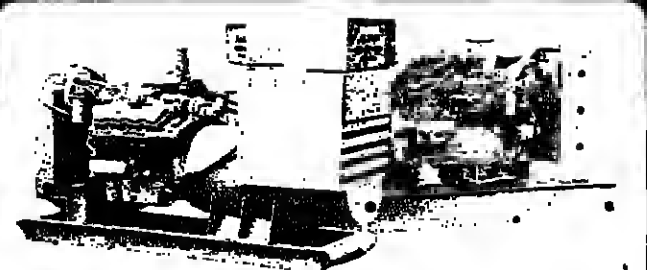
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## Jordan Times

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### Summit worth the climb

THE basic concept of non-alignment as articulated by the late Indian leader Jawaharlal Nehru is "avoiding foreign entanglements, by not joining one bloc or the other." Non-aligned policy, in other words, reflects a nation's political independence and freedom to conduct international relations without being influenced or pressured by considerations of East-West power blocs. In the late Mrs. Gandhi's words: "Non-alignment embodies the courage and strength of self-reliance. Alignment denotes dependence."

Critics of non-alignment always rail at the movement as an inadequate means in finding solutions to problems in international politics. As a third power bloc, they say, the non-aligned nations as a group do not carry much political as well as economic weight. Much more so because whatever political and economic leverage they have, and the moral force they command, is all being dissipated by inter-bloc conflicts that have bedevilled relations among at least some members of the non-alignment movement.

Despite much maligning by the advocates of bloc politics, the movement outlived its teething troubles at its inception and has reached its adulthood to celebrate the 25th anniversary this week at Harare, Zimbabwe. It has stood the test of time and, having drawn to its membership 101 developing countries, it serves still as a very relevant framework within which the members are free to air their individual and collective views and problems and seek practical solutions to them in world politics, independent of the superpowers.

Leaders representing two-thirds of the countries in the United Nations and a third of the world's population are now in conclave at Harare, trying to grapple with many pressing problems which need urgent answers. Though the specific item high on the agenda for the movement's consideration is to focus attention on white-minority rule in South Africa and that country's control on Namibia (South-West Africa), the participants would have to tackle a host of other outstanding major issues such as the war between Iran and Iraq, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the U.S. backing for the contra rebels seeking to overthrow the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, the U.K. reluctance to negotiate a settlement with Argentina on its claim to the Falkland Islands, the Palestinian problem and the foreign debt problem in Latin America etc.

The non-aligned summit at Harare is significant in the sense that the participating nations are determined to raise their voices in unison in support of the black people of South Africa who are being brutally discriminated against, tortured and killed in the thousands by a tyrannical regime that is bent upon perpetuating its apartheid system of racial segregation at all costs. This would also serve as an occasion to exert pressure on world powers, particularly the U.S., the U.K. and West Germany, to effectively launch economic sanctions against South Africa in order to compel the white-minority regime to recognise the basic human rights of the black majority and provide them the rightful place in South African politics.

At Harare, the Non-Aligned Movement may not accomplish anything spectacular, but the summit itself taking place in a very recently liberated country, forebodes good signs of an international movement that is bound to leave its mark on the sands of time.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Jordan provides the example

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai told a meeting organised by the International Association of Schools and Institutes of Public Administration in Amman yesterday that Jordan realised a very good rate of economic growth that stands out as a proof of its sound policies. This real growth supported by figures indicate that Jordan attained higher rate of growth than many developing countries. Perhaps the great responsibilities imposed on this country and its people and the Kingdom's meagre resources have prompted the citizens of Jordan to invest all their power and their means and potential for achieving the best and attaining the most successful results. Jordan has also been keen on developing its public administration system and the Royal Commission set up to reform the national civil service system stands out as evidence of this development. In Jordan, the individual is regarded as the main aim of development. Developing public administration means promoting the work and the efficiency and skill of citizens and leads to a better exploitation of natural resources. We wish the delegates attending the meeting in Amman all success in their deliberations and hope they will adopt resolutions that will be of benefit to the Arab Nation.

#### Al Dustour: Jordan reaffirms position

U.S. envoy Richard Murphy has again heard Jordan's views with regard to the achievement of a just and permanent solution for the Middle East question. King Hussein reiterated Jordan's firm stand with regard to a settlement and the principles on which this country bases its policies vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli conflict. For Jordan, peace cannot be achieved without the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 through an international conference where all concerned parties would be represented. In contrast with Jordan's firm position, the U.S. administration keeps offering partial solutions which are futile and cannot achieve peace. The U.S. administration keeps trying again and again to lure the Arabs to partial agreements without approaching the real peace process which can lead to a lasting settlement. Unlike the U.S. stand, the Arab position is clear and is supported by majority of world nations. Thus Washington has heard again the Arab Nation's point of view and therefore it should not lose more precious time and miss another opportunity for achieving peace. We hope that the U.S. will do something meaningful and not take a blind course, supporting the Israeli aggressors and moving in a vicious circle that can benefit no party in the Middle East.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Murphy hears it again

U.S. envoy Richard Murphy is making a tour of the Middle East following a visit to the region in the past months by U.S. Vice President George Bush. Both visits have been described as exploratory, to sound out views of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Like what happened during Bush's visit, Jordan once again reiterated its firm stand with regard to the Middle East issue and the prospects for peace. Jordan has once again made it clear to the American administration that it believes in the achievement of peace based on United Nations resolutions that can be implemented through an international conference. Mr. Murphy who has vast experience in Middle East politics and who visited the area so often and met with all concerned parties, would not doubt realise that Jordan can never be forced to deviate from the national course that has been following and the firm stand it has been adopting. It is time now for the U.S. administration to do something about the situation and should free itself from Israel's influence so that it can play a meaningful role in establishing peace in our region. As a superpower, the United States ought to impose its wishes rather than succumb to the desire of Zionism and the Jewish state.

### VIEW FROM AMERICA

## Mixing drugs with politics: The complexity is not easy to resolve

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — Obviously a lot of secret diplomacy is going on regarding the Middle East. I see few signs in the American media which indicate where all this is heading. Occasionally there are reports of leading government officials from several nations travelling to this or that capital. But no details are revealed.

But whether new political arrangements are made, other things are going on. I noticed in an Arab newspaper published in occupied Palestine that an Israeli officer was recently sentenced to seven years imprisonment for smuggling heroin and hashish from Lebanon. Two other officers with the rank of lieutenant colonel were awaiting trial on similar charges.

The leading news from America these days deals with drugs. The Reagan government is now

launching a vast drive within and without the United States to wipe out drug use among Americans. Washington is putting immense pressure on Latin American countries to cooperate in drug eradication programmes. Drug processing factories in Peru are being bombed by Peruvian air force planes which are supported and advised by the United States. American troops are in Bolivia assisting in the drug eradication campaign. Within the United States, drug testing is becoming common in many corporations, the armed forces, and now in government. In the not too distant future, I, a professor in a leading university, may have to take a drug test. If evidence of drug use is found in urine samples, then employees could be dismissed.

There is no doubt that drug use

has become an epidemic throughout the world. Drug use is rampant in Europe. Drugs apparently are now widely used in many East European countries. Hashish has come into the Soviet Union from Afghanistan. Drug use has re-appeared in China. It is common in Japan. In Malaysia, the punishment for drug smuggling is death. In July two Australians were hung after having been convicted of drug trafficking. And Lebanon has long been a source of heroin.

There have been persistent reports that some of the powerful Christians in Lebanon have for many years been linked to the drug trade. They had old links to the French drug underground in Marseilles, and they had an "Italian connection" to the American Mafia. Those drug

links were eventually called the "French connection" (a film was made with the same name). It would appear that Lebanese heroin is now making its way into Israel.

The government in Malaysia is convinced that drugs are destroying Malay youth. Drugs make young men passive, lazy, unwilling to put forth energy for anything. The Reagan people have a similar view. They are convinced that drugs are destroying middle class American manhood. Reagan appears now to want to go down in history as a president who dealt a fatal blow to the drug trade in America and in the world (he has given up on his earlier dreams to strike painful blows against Communism). And so Washington is pressing hard on all countries to join in this

world-wide campaign against drug trafficking. Interestingly, General Secretary Gorbachev in the Soviet Union is now waging a similar struggle against vodka. Russians drink so much vodka that their life expectancy has been going down. The new Gorbachev leadership wants to wipe out the alcohol plague in the Soviet Union, as Reagan wants to wipe out drug use in the United States.

The Islamic religion is very wise in prohibiting the use of alcohol. Its wisdom would be even greater if some of Islam's leading scholars were to add a prohibition of drug use as well. Both drugs and alcohol are injurious to health. But even worse, they make people passive. They ruin their minds. They create false illusions, like the *halal* of Middle Eastern lore.

Significantly, just about all governments in the world today are anxious or at least willing to move against the drug traffic. Even in Latin America where drug production often accounts for a good part of the economy, the governments have joined Washington in the drug war. Naturally, Washington has put enormous pressure, especially financial, on them to join. It is possible that the global war against drugs could become a significant form of world cooperation.

Drugs are mixed up with politics, and the political complexities will not be easy to resolve. But the growth of international cooperation to fight drugs could eventually be a way other political problems between various nations could be resolved.

### Letter from Jericho

By Paul Lakor

Middle East International  
 THE hand-grenade attack in Jericho in July which injured 13 people and was claimed by the Democratic Front (DFLP) was the latest in a series of incidents in the town this year. On Land Day a petrol bomb was thrown at a restaurant frequented by Israeli soldiers, and two months later, a young Palestinian from Jericho was arrested with explosives in his possession. According to Israeli sources he was planning to put a bomb under a busload of American tourists. On several occasions during the past eight months night-time traffic has been disrupted by rocks placed on the main Jerusalem-Beisan road near Aqbat and Ain as-Sultan refugee camps on the outskirts of Jericho. The road is closed to Palestinians after 7 p.m. "because of its proximity to the border", so Israeli-registered vehicles and the military convoys which tend to move after dark are clear targets.

The Israeli authorities are worried by the escalating level of hometown violence in the area, which has been comparatively quiet in recent years. They are also concerned that young people in the town, some from "well off" backgrounds, are joining the "traditional troublemakers" from the refugee camps around Jericho. The police have arrested the son of the owner of one of the town's busiest petrol stations for the Land Day petrol bombing, and they suspect that youths from Jericho, rather than from the refugee camps, are responsible for the disruption of night-time traffic.

Some observers see these trends in the context of what the Israelis have been up to in the area during the past 13 months. In July 1985, Israeli sappers totally demolished Nuweineh refugee camp near Jericho, and in November army bulldozers knocked down most of the houses in Aqbat Jabar and Ain as-Sultan. The operations were carried out in accordance with the first agreement of its kind between UNRWA and the Israeli authorities and involved the destruction for "health reasons" of houses belonging to Palestinians who had fled the area as a result of the 1967 war.

There is little doubt that the camps were a danger to the health of the refugees who still lived there. By 1985 there were 3,262 residents in Aqbat Jabar and Ain as-Sultan, which prior to 1967 had been "home" to about 60,000 people. Nuweineh was deserted, because the Israelis made it a prohibited military zone shortly after the war. Large parts of the inhabited camps were overrun by vermin, and were a breeding ground for disease. Most of the mud huts which were common to all three had been built between 1952-1955, and some were dangerously unstable. Nevertheless many saw the vast, nearly empty shanty towns as a testament to the suffering of the Palestinians. And they were clearly visible from the main road

which is always busy with tourist traffic. "They wouldn't demolish Auschwitz, would they?" said a friend.

The parties to the agreement were insensitive to its political overtones. Neither camp residents nor local Palestinians were involved in the discussions which seem to have been conducted at a high level between the Israeli foreign ministry and UNRWA headquarters in Vienna. Even Rashid Areikat, UNRWA's local area officer, was not informed — the first he heard of the agreement was when a friend called one Sunday morning in July 1985 to tell him that Israeli bulldozers were demolishing Nuweineh. He protested to the military governor and was surprised to learn that the operation had been agreed to by UNRWA's then commissioner general, Olaf Rydheek. Chastened by this experience, the agency's area staff made every effort to ensure that the refugees were informed about plans for Aqbat Jabar and Ain as-Sultan. At dawn on 13 November UNRWA officials were on hand to supervise "the clearance", during which around 76 per cent of the total area of Ain as-Sultan and about 60 per cent of Aqbat Jabar were completely levelled.

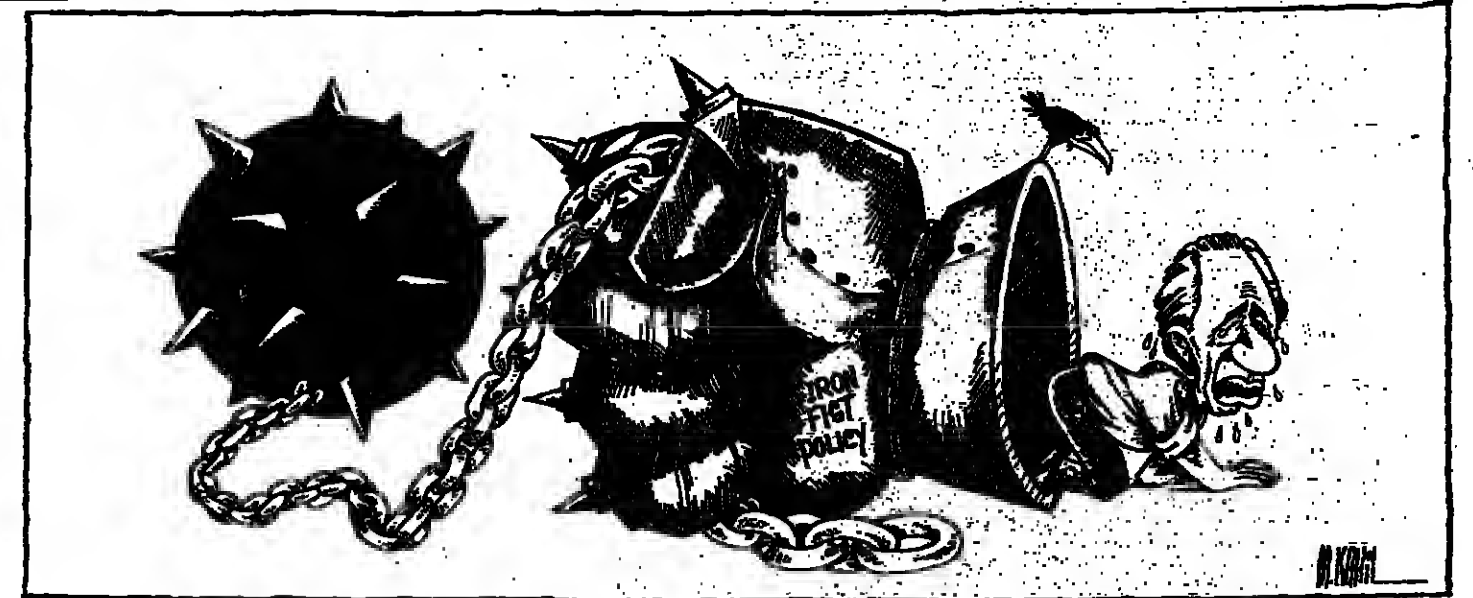
While protesting at the initial lack of consultation, the refugees and local Palestinians accept the agreement on health grounds, and the owners of the land were happy to see it more firmly under UNRWA's protective umbrella. However they rejected suggestions that the Israelis were motivated by concern for the well-being of the refugees, and suspect that nearby Israeli settlements are eager to add cleared camp land to what they have already taken. A leading article in *al-Fajr* on 14 November 1985 spoke for many Palestinians in the Jericho area when it accused the Israelis of "attempting to erase evidence of the very existence of the refugees" and "of planning to empty the vital Jordan Valley of its inhabitants."

Events over the next few months added credence to these accusations and to the fears underlying them. At the end of 1985, militant Zionists occupied an ancient synagogue in Jericho and attempted to establish a permanent settlement there. Although they were evicted by the Israeli authorities on this occasion, local people feel that they will get their way when Shamiir becomes prime minister in October. Earlier this year there were rumours based on an article in the *Jerusalem Post* that Rabbi Meir Kahane was planning to set up a training camp for Kach militants at a settlement to the north of Jericho.

It is against this background that July's incident in Jericho must be viewed. Some say that tension mounts with the summer heat, but there is a feeling that while September will bring some cooler weather, the political temperature in the area will continue to rise. diplomats, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said three divisions of Iranian regulars and revolutionary guardsmen punched into Haj Omran shortly after midnight under long-range artillery and helicopter cover. They said the attack was the harbinger of a series of tactical assaults with a dual objective — to deploy forces behind Iraqi lines and force the Iraqis to commit division-size troops to protect scattered regions away from Basra.

Basra, in southern Iraq, has been the scene of a number of unsuccessful but costly "human wave" offensives by Iran over the past three years.

"The Iranians are obviously trying to dissipate the concentrated emplacements of Iraqi forces and force the Baghdad high command to move troops and armour from Basra to scattered regions in the central and northern



### Israel rules occupied territories by bulldozer

By Joost R. Hilberman

NADHMIYEH was acting tough. She was clearly distraught, but had taken a decision to fight. She had left her village at six that morning to travel to Jerusalem, a three-hour journey and her first visit. I accompanied her to the Quaker Legal Aid Service office, where she filled out an application, hoping to recover part of her lawyer's fees. Then she returned home.

I had met her for the first time three weeks earlier, only days after the Israeli Supreme Court, on March 24, 1986, had decided to uphold the order issued by the military commander to demolish her house, and two other homes, in the village of Burqa near Nablus in the West Bank. When I visited Burqa, the houses were still standing, but the families had removed all their belongings in anticipation of the demolition, including doors, pipes, even water faucets. Khayriyeh was standing in the front of hers. She smiled. "They want to demolish the whole house. I live alone with my son, who is now in prison. My husband lives in Amman; he is not allowed to return. My other two sons study in Germany." "Look," she said, as she showed me around, "my son was living by himself upstairs. I sleep in a small room above the kitchen (a separate building). How can they demolish the whole house?" "That's how they are," a neighbour replied. "It's against the law (i.e. international law), but there is no one to stop them."

"By the life of God, why are they doing this?"

As I approached Nadhmiyeh's house she came at me with her arms stretched out widely, hopping from one leg onto the other, her face in a grimace, as if she were guided by higher powers: a puppet on a string. She looked like a mad woman. "Stop it," her son said, "he's not an Israeli, he's a journalist." She did not seem to comprehend. Her son insisted. Then she relented, stared at me,

and said rather normally — as tears welled up in her eyes: "By the life of God, why are they doing this? Please help me! Please stop them from doing this to me! What could I say? I asked some questions, took a few photographs, and left. I heard nothing for two weeks. Then a friend telephoned: 'Khayriyeh is here. They demolished her house. She wants to talk to you.' Khayriyeh came to Jerusalem twice that week. She alternated in her moods, hovering between tears in her misery and laughter at the soldiers who could destroy her house but could not destroy her. 'They came at 10 in the morning,' she said. 'The captain showed me the order and told me to sign it. But I was not about to agree to the demolition of my own house, so I refused. Then he signed it himself.' A bulldozer did the rest."

At least 68 houses have been demolished or sealed on the West Bank since May 1985.

I visited Burqa twice following the demolition. The people are tough. They know the practices of the occupiers; they have lived under military rule so long. They express pride in their sons, two of whom are in prison, the two others having fled to Amman. The youths are accused of having stabbed and wounded an Israeli settler employed as a tourist guide at the nearby ancient Roman site of Sebastiyeh, in October 1985. No trial has yet been held, however, and the demolition has affected not merely the young men, but their families as well, even though the latter are not accused of participation in the attack.

At least 68 houses have been demolished or sealed in the West Bank since May 1985. This is a considerable increase compared with previous years. Observers attribute the sharp rise to the reign of Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin who, despite his status as a member of the Labour Party, is

seen, by many as more hawkish than the average Likud politician. Usually, the homeowners have no chance to appeal the demolition or sealing order. Soldiers appear in the middle of the night, clamp a curfew on the village or camp, grant the family between 15 and 30 minutes to remove their belongings, and proceed with the demolition (either by dynamite or with a bulldozer) or sealing.

The practice of house demolitions is explicitly outlawed, both as a deterrent and as a form of collective punishment in the IV Geneva Convention of 1949 to which Israel is a signatory and which was specifically designed to regulate the conduct of an occupying power, but since there is no effective enforcement mechanism, nor concerted condemnation from the international community, the Israelis have had free rein.

The demolitions bring great hardship to the families involved. Twenty members of a single family in the village of Yatta in the Hebron area spent the past winter in a cave following the demolition of their house. In the case of serious displacement, the International Red Cross will provide a tent for the family, but this is merely an emergency measure that does not address the basic problem. A few families were given a permit to rebuild following a massive publicity campaign inside Israel and abroad on their behalf a few years ago, which clearly embarrassed the authorities.

A considerable number of Israelis are opposed to the practice of house demolitions and sealings. Retired supreme court justice Haim Cohen has condemned the practice as stupid and as running counter to Israeli interests. Most of the groups opposed to the occupation specifically reject such extreme forms of punishment as house demolitions and sealings.

The supporters of the policy seem firmly in command, however. The Israeli Supreme Court has so far consistently backed the various West Bank

military commanders. In the Burqa case, the judges rejected out of hand the arguments that the demolitions constitute a form of collective punishment. It held that if only the "terrorists" themselves were to be punished, there would be no possibility of "punishing a terrorist who lives alone." It added that the defendant "should know that his criminal acts will not only hurt him, but are apt to cause great suffering to his family." But if the family is in any way guilty, why are they not charged, brought to court and tried? All is justified by the supposedly deterrent effect of the demolition, which "should naturally apply not only to the terrorist himself, but to those surrounding him and certainly to family members living with him."

There is no evidence, however, of an effective deterrent: resistance continues undiminished, and there are several instances of house demolitions in the 1970s where members of the same family later carried out resistance activities. In other words, it appears as if the policy has made those people who were directly affected even more resilient.

In Burqa, things are returning to "normal". Nadhmiyeh and Khayriyeh have moved in with neighbours and relatives. Their sons are still awaiting trial. What if they are found innocent? The likelihood of this is minimal, and anyway, fortunate are the few who will receive at least partial compensation from the authorities. And what about the future?

The occupation of the West Bank has entered its 20th year. There is no sign that an overall peace settlement will soon be reached. There is also no sign that the Palestinians living under occupation will cease to resist the policies and practices of the soldiers who rule their daily lives. In the continued absence of a public international outcry, the harsh and unjust policy of house demolitions in the West Bank is, too, bound to proceed unabated.

Middle East International, London.

### Are Iran's scattered onslaughts distractions for its 'final offensive'?

By Aly Mahmoud  
 The Associated Press

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iran's incursion attempt into northern Iraq's Haj Omran region was the forerunner of a series of diversionary onslaughts designed primarily to distract Iraq away from the Basra area of the expected "final offensive," diplomatic sources say.

Iran claimed Monday to have seized strategic heights in a helicopter-backed infantry stab into mountainous Haj Omran, 380 kilometres north of Baghdad. But the Iraqi military command declared the force of 30,000 Iranians was repulsed with "enormous losses."

Neither claim was immediately verifiable, since both sides rarely allow foreign reporters to visit the 1,180-km warfront.

The Gulf-based Arab

diplomats, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said three divisions of Iranian regulars and revolutionary guardsmen punched into Haj Omran shortly after midnight under long-range artillery and helicopter cover.

They said the attack was the harbinger of a series of tactical assaults with a dual objective — to deploy forces behind Iraqi lines and force the Iraqis to commit division-size troops to protect scattered regions away from Basra.

Basra, in southern Iraq, has been the scene of a number of unsuccessful but costly "human wave" offensives by Iran over the past three years.

"The Iranians are obviously trying to dissipate the concentrated emplacements of Iraqi forces and force the Baghdad high command to move troops and armour from Basra to scattered regions in the central and northern

sectors of the front," one Arab diplomat said. Gulf-based far eastern oil company executives, marine salvage and shipping agents fresh from visits to Tehran said the Iranians were mobilising more than 850,000 regulars and volunteers for a massive ground offensive into Basra.

Citing unidentified Iranian officials, they said the much-talked-about "final offensive" was expected at any time between Sept. 20 and next March, the end of the Persian calendar year.

Sept. 20 will mark the sixth anniversary of the war, which so far has claimed an estimated million lives. Western diplomats and Arab officials in the Gulf region agree that three Iranians have died for every Iraqi.

Arab diplomats contended the Iranians were expected to carry out more diversionary assaults in

the coming weeks or months, before launching the ground offensive in Basra.

The Iranians last February scored a morale booster with an assault that culminated in their capture of tracts in southern Iraq's Faw peninsula.

The Iraqis have since been trying without success to evict their enemies from Faw.

Well before the Faw operation — in February and October 1984 and in March 1985 — the Iranians managed to seize a number of locations in Iraq's oil-rich Majnoon island and the surrounding Hnwaizah marshland.

Majnoon, three ftyespeck isles 60 kms northeast of Basra, is said to sit on an estimated 8 billion barrels of oil reserves. Its oil wells have been capped and unharmed since the outbreak of the war.

Iraq said it has dislodged

Iranian invaders out of a number of positions in the marshes. But Iran claims that its forces were still entrenched there.

Incursion attempts into craggy, northern Iraqi territory so far have been largely fruitless.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has warned that the Basra region would be turned into a "mass grave for the aggressors." The expected offensive would be extremely hazardous for the Iraqis, largely because of lack of adequate air cover in a vast flatland battle field and in view of a chain of dykes and concrete barriers built by the Iraqis across Hrwaizah.

Strategically, the Iranians appeared bent on synchronising the Basra offensive with border skirmishes and assaults.

"Iran will step up its human-wave, sea, and air attacks, benefit from its 3-to-1 numerical superiority over Iraq," said one

Arab diplomat. "The ultimate objective is to dismember Iraq and institute a Shi'ite Islamic republic in Basra, with Karbala as its capital."

Karbala, about 100 kms south of Baghdad, is home of the holiest Shi'ite Muslim shrines.

He said the Iranians would thrust from Faw to Karbala and then eastward for a junction at Basra with the main invasion divisions. Meanwhile, Iranian units would harass Iraqi defenders elsewhere along the front, he said.

An Iranian victory in the Basra sector would turn the Gulf waters into a Shi'ite lake and threaten Arab countries along the region, he added.

Most Arab diplomats and government officials along the Gulf region said that, barring unforeseen developments, Iraq's air superiority and its well-trained combatants should be able to thwart the expected offensive.



## British publishers dip into risky instant book market

By Raymond Gijzen  
Reuter

LONDON — The day after American fighter planes attacked Libya last April, several freelance writers rang a London publishing company with suggestions for a quick book analysing the event.

Pluto Press, a small left-wing publishing house, did a deal with them and a team of authors swooped into action. Three weeks later, 7,000 copies of a 170-page paperback entitled "Mad Dogs - The U.S. raids on Libya" were ready to go on sale.

Publishers here are continuously producing books like "Mad Dogs", appropriately called "instant" books, in the hope that extensive media-coverage on an event has created a ready market for a book on the subject.

"The raid on Libya caused an outcry in Britain. 'Mad Dogs' was the only book around reflecting a view opposing the government... the book was

geared to the moment, it did really well," Jenny Landreth of Pluto told Reuters.

This year's crop of "instants" so far includes books on the British cabinet crisis over the Westland helicopter takeover, developments in newspaper publishing, the Chernobyl nuclear accident and the royal wedding of Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson.

Chess lovers will not have to wait long for the definitive record of the world championship currently contested by Garry Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov: bookshops are already advertising a move-by-move account to be published soon.

Producing the books is a hectic undertaking. Pluto virtually had to suspend all other activity while preparing the "Mad Dogs" book, Jenny Landreth said.

The fast lane of book publishing is also highly risky. "The problem for a publisher is whether the topic is going to last long enough," said Anthony Mott, publisher of

Bentam Books.

Instant books date quickly and only have a short period to sell.

"The writer has the technology and we, the publishers, can also move faster than in the past... but an instant book is still more expensive, you have to budget higher unit costs, printing facilities have to be made available. Normally, the book business is not so rushed," Mott said.

"The publisher still has to ask the basic question: Is the book going to sell enough to make money and to justify disturbing the normal routine?"

"I would say that, in our case, an edition of less than 25,000 copies isn't worth it," Mott said, adding that during the past year he decided against books on the Chernobyl and Challenger space shuttle disasters because he felt a longer-term view was needed in both cases.

"This book is a snapshot of a set of events that have been moving at high speed... by the time of publication, there will already be

much that proves to be not of focus..." wrote the authors of a 300-page paperback entitled "Eddie Shah and the Newspaper Revolution."

The book, coinciding with the launch this spring of Britain's new mass-circulation colour tabloid "Today", showed the new paper's creator Eddie Shah in a fighting mood on the cover. Within months, the picture was blurred by disappointing sales and Shah's decision to relinquish control of Today.

"Instant books should be bought and read instantly," said Nigel Hawkes, one of six journalists at The Observer newspaper who teamed up for a 250-page book on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, "The Worst Accident in the World - The Nuclear Dream."

"I am not saying our book is a profound piece of scholarly work, it's reporting," he said. Chernobyl "was a confusing event. Even if you'd made clippings, you would

have missed a lot of the Russian press stories... we have brought this together for interested people."

Apart from the money, producing an instant book was "very good fun to do," Hawkes said. And the research done for the book uncovered stories for the newspaper which otherwise might not have come up, he said.

Pan Bnks and William Heinemann, joint publishers of the book, are still unsure about final sales figures of the edition of 50,000 copies. "It wasn't exactly rushed off the shelves," said Pan publishing director Jacqueline Graham, noting sales would be evaluated after six months.

But last month's flurry of books on Britain's royal wedding appears to have been absorbed well with the wedding boosting even further the already seemingly insatiable appetite here for things royal.

David Williamson of Debreit's peerage, a five-yearly biographical publication on Britain's nobility,

says he started research on Sarah Ferguson's background in January, some two months before Buckingham Palace announced her engagement to Prince Andrew. "I had a hunch," Williamson said.

A month after the announcement in March, Debreit's book of the royal engagement was on sale, with less than three months to go before the wedding would make it redundant.

When the wedding came on July 22, a final chapter was added and three days later, the re-edited engagement book started rolling off the printers as Debreit's royal wedding book — one of several super-fast large-format wedding picture books.

"Royal books are almost guaranteed to sell well," said a spokeswoman for Coronet Books, which produced a 50,000-copy edition of a 160-page paperback entitled "Royal Romance", and is considering a reprint.

## Randa Habib's

### Have a long weekend

THERE is talk that the government is currently studying the possibility of a two-day weekend.

The prospect of a two-day weekend sounds exciting but the whole issue should be considered with care and less haste.

First, there is the question of which days for the weekend. Thursday and Friday would mean that we would be cut from the rest of the world for full four days — from Wednesday afternoon until Monday morning, a prospect that would not suit businessmen and bankers. A Friday-Saturday weekend would therefore be more appropriate and convenient.

Second, there is the question of working hours. At the moment the public sector puts in 36 hours of work a week, six hours daily, while the private sector puts in more than 40 hours a week. This could be uniformed to a 5-day, 35-hour working week. Such shortened week hours, if adopted, would contribute to reduce unemployment.

Third, there is the big question of what would people do during a two-day long weekend. People, especially men, are often heard saying that they get bored on Fridays and holidays. Entertainment in the country is very limited. Going out for food or fun is also very expensive in this country. No average family can afford a weekend meal for the family at a decent restaurant. The few places which offer entertainment are very expensive and their services are not up to standard.

With all the recent talk about the role of the private sector, entertainment is a huge field for investment. Restaurants, swimming pools, theatre and domestic tourism are all areas of immense importance for an extended weekend to work and to be enjoyable.

## Reality: An invention of the brain

By Thomas Samm

A THEORY is gaining ground in neurobiology that breaks completely with the world view commonly held by many scientists. In the past, experts have been convinced that humans and other highly advanced creatures register the "external world" in a totally or partially realistic fashion in their brains. The currently developing theories on so-called "self-organisation" however, claim that this "Weltbild" is incorrect. These "constructivists" maintain that the brain neither reflects nor reproduces reality: it creates a reality of its own.

The "new" biological tenet, the direct predecessors of which go back to the turn of the century, was developed by the two Chilean scientists Maturana and Varela in the late 1970s. Their theory has now been further developed in West Germany by a group of biologists at Bremen University. Headed until recently by Gerhard Roth, their institutional-like research has been focused on the "biosystem" for the past eight years. Roth, who holds doctorates in philosophy and biology, has

been a professor of behavioural physiology for the last ten years. He has been snowed under with invitations ever since he published his theories in an essay in *Gesellschaftstheorie* in late 1985.

In another essay, Roth writes that in the past the "aesthetico-psychological problem" was most commonly held by both laypersons and scientists. This train of thought claims that the sensory organs reproduce the world at least partially and convey this image to the brain where it is then reassembled (reconstructed) in a uniform concept. In other words, this theory maintains that the sense organs are the brain's gateway to the world.

In order to illustrate clearly the incorrectness of this view, Roth suggests that the perspectives be exchanged: If one looks at the problem of perception from the brain's angle, instead of the sense organs, a very different picture suddenly emerges. Unlike the sense organs, the brain merely receives uniform and basically homogenous bioelectric signals from the nerve tracks. It is capable of determining the intensity of the

sensory agitation by the frequency of these signals, but this is all it can do. The signals provide no information on the quality of the stimulation, for instance, whether an object is red or green. Indeed, they do not even say anything about the modality of the stimulus, i.e. whether it is an optical, acoustic, or chemical stimulation.

The constructivists believe that the brain is a self-contained system. Its only access to the world consists of the uniform code of the nerve signals which have nothing in common with the original stimuli. Since the brain has no "reproduce" reality; it has to create it itself. "It (the brain) has to reconstruct the diversity of the outside world from the uniform language of the neurones (nerve cells)," Roth claims. The brain accomplishes this task by "interpreting itself," i.e. by construing what is going on inside itself. Thus, the brain "draws conclusions" from the degree to which it is agitated by the modality of the original stimulus: all neuronal impulses reaching the occipital cortex, for example, are

visual impressions.

This isolated nature of the brain and its reality, however, are by no means a blunder on the part of nature; indeed, they are not even a necessary evil, Roth explains. On the contrary, it is an adaptive advantage acquired by more highly developed creatures during the course of their phylogenetic development. If the brain had direct access to the environment, Roth argues, then one and the same stimulus would necessarily always result in one and the same reaction by the organism.

Only in this way is it possible to recognise an object in different light intensities, from a new angle of vision, or at a distance. Even experiments with "reversal spectacles" demonstrate man's powers of adaptation in interpreting reality: after a while, test persons, when see the world upside down with special glasses, simply turn their environment around again in their "mind." When, after a few days, they remove the spectacles, the "recall" world suddenly seems to be standing on its head.

— The German Research Service, Bonn.

## U.N. official says U.S. misguided on family planning

By Jim Abrams  
The Associated Press

PEKING — The United States' withholding of money from a United Nations population control programme is indirectly contributing to abortion in China, a U.N. specialist said Sept. 2.

"The more modern contraceptives we introduce the less abortions there will be," said A. Laquan, head of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in China. "If the United States is interested in reducing abortion, they should support our programme."

The U.S. Agency for International Development recently decided to withhold all \$25 million it had earmarked for the population programme in 1986. The fund, budgeted for \$131 million, operates in China and 130 other countries.

American opponents of contributions to the fund claim China's strict population control programme, which limits most couples to one child, includes forced abortions and involuntary sterilisation. In 1985, the United States reduced its planned contribution of \$46 million by \$10

million to protest China's population policies.

Laquan said Japan and some Scandinavian countries had pledged additional funds to help compensate for the loss of U.S. money, but that across-the-board cuts were being made in programmes.

Funds for China would be sliced from \$10 million to \$8.5 million, he said, "but the main countries that suffer are India, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Pakistan." The Americans, he said, "are trying to punish China but they're punishing other countries."

China, he noted, spends about \$1 billion a year on population programmes, with a staff of 2,000 at the state Family Planning Commission.

China's foreign ministry repeated on Sept. 1 its charge that the U.S. measures interfered in the internal affairs of China.

"The attempt of a certain country to pressure the U.N. Fund for Population Activities into changing its purposes and orientation or even interfere with the population policy of a sovereign state by withholding contributions to the organisation runs counter to the norms

governing international relations," the ministry said in a statement.

Laquan also repeated the U.N. position that it opposes abortion and in no way participates in the management of China's birth control policies.

He said about one-third of the \$50-million budget to China for the next five years will go for material and child health programmes, including establishment of two masters-level training centres for family planners.

The UNFPA also is involved in research on a male contraceptive pill and on the failure rates and side-effects of various contraceptives, and in providing technology for condom and IUD factories.

Another \$8 million is to go to communications and education, such as providing audio-visual equipment and assisting in media campaigns on the use of birth control devices.

The fund also sends 20 Chinese abroad every year to study demography, provides computers throughout the country to help in demographic studies and does separate studies on such problems

as the ageing society and improving women's status.

Laquan, who has travelled widely in China, said that by Western standards, there is coercion in China's birth control programme, just as there is coercion in many aspects of Chinese society.

But he said there is also a "very democratic decision-making process" in the dividing up of quotas that determine how many babies a village or urban work unit is allowed in a certain period.

The communal decision on when will be allowed a child, reached after much debate, is binding on everyone, he said, and women with unauthorised pregnancies jeopardise the entire group's well-being. Groups that go over their quotas are not entitled to extra funding for kindergartens.

Anti-abortion groups in the United States and other countries have objected strongly over reports of how Chinese women with unauthorised pregnancies are pressured by officials and neighbourhood family planning groups to have abortions.

China, with 1.05 billion people, is the world's most populous nation.



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## Aouita's 4th world best bid ends in failure

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — A combination of erratic pacemaking and apparent lack of ambition on the part of the principal player led to Said Aouita's fourth attempt on a world mark this year again ending in disappointment.

Aouita, world record holder over 1,500 and 5,000 metres, has already narrowly missed the world 3,000 best twice this season and Tuesday night was his second attempt on Briton Steve Cram's world mile record of three minutes 46.32 seconds.

The 25-year-old Moroccan missed Cram's mark by just over four seconds in West Berlin last month but, undeterred, had decided on a further assault at an international athletics meeting here.

His announcement was received with a little scepticism. "He seems to want to break a world record every time he steps on to the track," one veteran of the European circuit said.

Whatever Aouita's motives, the attempt seemed doomed from the start.

The 10-man field was caught by surprise when the gun went off

prematurely and it seemed an eternity before Senegal's Mustapha Mbaye shuffled to the front to make the early pace.

Mbaye is hardly a household name among pacemakers and he seemed to have no conception of the tempo required, taking the field through the first quarter in 57.91 seconds then slowing down disastrously to 1:57.05 at the halfway stage.

The more experienced Sudanese Omar Khalifa attempted to inject some much needed urgency into the third lap, but any thoughts of a world record had long since gone and the only interest in the final lap appeared to be the battle for second place.

The struggle for minor honours almost became a fight for first place when Spaniard Jose-Luis Gonzalez, whose lack of self belief seemed to be as total as Aouita's overwhelming self confidence,

made a late bid for glory. The Moroccan held on to finish first in 3:51.86.

The time was second this year only to Aouita's own 3:50.33 in West Berlin but must be counted as a failure.

Aouita later professed himself unworried by his failure to threaten Cram's record. Contrary to earlier statements this year, he said he had no intention of meeting Cram, although he did plan to run a 2,000 metres at the Ivo Van Damme Grand Prix meeting in Brussels on Friday.

Ed Moses, the American with more consecutive victories in his discipline than any athlete, extended his unbeaten run in the

men's 400 metres hurdles to 118 at the Lausanne international meeting Tuesday night.

Moses, the world and Olympic champion and world record holder, never looked remotely extended as he strode majestically over the 10 barriers in 47.38 seconds.

The time was the fastest in the world this year and the 35th time Moses had broken 48 seconds. Canadian Ben Johnson, the Commonwealth champion, continued his triumphant season in style with an effortless win in the men's 100 metres.

Johnson, conqueror of Olympic and world champion Carl Lewis

on three occasions this year and the fastest man ever at sea level, clocked 10.19 seconds although he was slowing perceptibly over the last few metres.

Xenia Siska, the experienced Hungarian, recorded a fine victory in the 100 metres hurdles over Olympic champion Benita Fitzgerald-Brown of the United States. Siska clocked 12.86 seconds with Fitzgerald-Brown a well-beaten second in 13.05.

Evelyn Ashford of the United States, the Olympic champion and world record holder, looked in the prime form for the end of the northern season when she clocked 11.14 in the women's 100 metres.

## Karpov calls time-out for health reasons

LENINGRAD, USSR (AP) — Anatoly Karpov called a time-out Wednesday before the second half of his challenge to world chess champion Garry Kasparov. A match official said Karpov cited health reasons.

The time-out postponed the opening of play here until Friday.

Match rules specified that only health reasons could be cited for taking a time-out before the resumption of play in the Soviet Union with the 13th game.

The match has moved from London, where Kasparov built a lead of 6½ points to a 5½ points after 12 games.

Bob Wade, a British international master who is a match arbiter, said Karpov had a certificate from a match doctor citing "respiratory problems" as his reason for wanting a time-out.

He said the time-out was allowed, and the 13th game was postponed. Opening ceremonies for the Leningrad half of the championship also were moved to Friday.

## Becker, Navratilova extend wins

NEW YORK (R) — Sixteenth seed Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia upset second-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden 6-7 (3-7), 6-3, 6-4 Tuesday at the U.S. Open where Boris Becker and Martina Navratilova also advanced.

Sweden's Joakim Nystrom, the seventh seed, advanced with a 7-6 (7-5), 6-2, 6-2 victory over American Matt Anger in a fourth-round match.

The third-seeded Becker was pushed by unseeded American Gary Donnelly to four sets, before the 19-year-old West German, who says he has to feel the pressure to play well, felt the pressure and won 6-4, 6-3, 6-7 (4-7), 6-4.

Navratilova, the top women's seed at this \$3.5 million tournament, beat her doubles partner, compatriot American Pam Shriver, 6-2, 6-4 in a quarterfinal match.

Third-seeded Steffi Graf of West Germany breezed to a 6-3, 6-1 victory over eighth-seeded American Bonnie Gadusek in just 47 minutes. Graf must now face Navratilova in the semifinals.

Becker, who last year at 17 became the youngest player to win the men's title at Wimbledon and won again this year, took five straight games to win the first set and take a 2-0 lead in the second set. He strung together another five games giving him the set and a 3-0 lead in the third set.

At that point the Becker steamroller started to sputter. He was up 3-1 but double faulted, and Donnelly, a qualifier ranked 211th in the world, drew to 6-6 to force a tiebreaker, which he won by racking up the last five points.

But Becker got rolling again, broke Donnelly's service in the first game of the last set, and fired a second-serve ace to close out the

match and reach the quarterfinals. Mecir, who beat Stefan Edberg of Sweden at Wimbledon but lost to Becker in the quarterfinals, changed his usual baseline game and attacked the net.

"I played bad from the baseline in the first set and he was playing well, so I had to go to the net," the 22-year-old Mecir said.

Mecir is deceptively quick. He almost looks sleepy on the court and will rally for a long time. But then all of a sudden he will hit a bullet for a winner.

"It's tough to read his shots," Wilander said. "It seems he's playing with slow speeds and then all of a sudden he speeds it up."

"He makes you play bad and that's why you lose to him,"

Wilander said. "For me it's not a big upset. But for the people it is, because he isn't well known."

Navratilova, and the fifth-seeded Shriver exchanged service breaks in the first set to make it 2-2. But Navratilova broke Shriver twice more taking the next four games to win the set 6-2.

Navratilova, a two-time winner here — 1983 and 1984 — broke the 24-year-old Shriver in the seventh game of the second set from deuce and won the match on serve.

Graf, who has had a virtual picnic in her three matches, was simply overwhelming in despatching Gadusek. The second set lasted just 18 minutes.

## THE Daily Crossword by James R. Byrne

ACROSS

- 1 Twyla of dance
- 2 Chimey passage
- 3 False god
- 4 Round tripper
- 5 Road's partner
- 6 Completely
- 7 Musical study
- 8 Winter garments
- 9 — gesture (deeds)
- 10 Players
- 11 Miss Marmot
- 12 Natural environment
- 13 Great review
- 14 The hairy — (O'Neil)
- 15 Wide-screen movie process
- 16 De double clarity
- 17 Fall behind
- 18 Treaty partner
- 19 Butler serving
- 20 Bristle
- 21 "The" —
- 22 "The" —
- 23 Deterioration
- 24 Seats
- 25 Gambler's marker
- 26 Tax shelters
- 27 Light brackets
- 28 Beta
- 29 Side glance
- 30 — Baba
- 31 Becomes
- 32 Drowsy
- 33 Claude of art
- 34 Seaweed
- 35 Charged particles
- 36 Shade of blue
- 37 Spelling contest
- 38 Relliquish
- 39 Cozy retreats
- 40 "Over" —
- 41 Residences
- 42 Fertilizer
- 43 Crispin
- 44 Rule
- 45 Citrus belt
- 46 Warning
- 47 Clumsy fellow
- 48 First abbe
- 49 Gracioso
- 50 Waiting one
- 51 Not yet up
- 52 Jal —
- 53 Musical instrument
- 54 Wanders freely
- 55 One more
- 56 Eng. queen
- 57 Leaso
- 58 London clean-up
- 59 Ing women
- 60 Helen position
- 61 — Harl
- 62 Culture
- 63 Culture
- 64 Dry water-course
- 65 Reckless
- 66 Claring
- 67 Cherry
- 68 Centurion
- 69 Astound
- 70 Walrus
- 71 Opposites
- 72 Stretchable
- 73 Pleasant
- 74 Hotel worker
- 75 Corsets
- 76 Be aware of
- 77 Sured, supreme
- 78 Major or minor
- 79 Opt for
- 80 Lookee
- 81 Corrida cheer

## Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

- 1 HARRY
- 2 GAMES
- 3 TRIAL
- 4 HORROR
- 5 UNIT
- 6 RACE
- 7 CARDS
- 8 MANTLE
- 9 RITZ
- 10 SHAPES
- 11 TIGER
- 12 CLIMB
- 13 HAT
- 14 ALAN
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## FIRST RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Abid A. El Rahman	M. Firas	Owner	Salah	56
2. Mofeed Mohammad	Ghazwan	Owner	Mwatak	56
3. Rami Azeez Izzat	Rish	Owner	54.5	
4. Wafa Bashier Shaleh	El Nahidah	Owner	Sead	54.5
5. Ahmad Salim Fanash	Rabihah	Owner	54.5	
6. Mohammad A. El Naby	Almalhon	Owner	Yousef	51.5
7. Suliman A. Rawwaa	Ghazali	Owner	A. Jabir	51.5
8. Khalaf Yousef	El Ahmady	Owner	Salim	50
9. Ala Ahmad	Z. Maen	Owner	A. Jagheef	50
10. Khalid M. El Faleh	Jarah	Owner	50	
11. Suliman Salman	Talla	Owner	Kasim	50
12. Meshour F.A. Jnsib	S. El Arab	Owner	Suliman	50
13. Sakir Fahad	Moghriah	Owner	Flashad	48.5
14. Mousa M. Khair	Sahab	Owner	Ahmad	48.5

## SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Faisal Awwad El Faleh	Nalifi	Owner	Saad	54.5
2. Badir Hassan	Inisar	Owner	Ibrahim	51.5
3. Samy Haddadin	Jarih	Owner	George	50
4. Samy Haddadin	Yamamih	Owner	Kasim	48.5
5. Nimir El Hmoud	Midan	Owner	Mahmoud	50
6. Nimir El Hmoud	El Ghool	Owner	Suliman	50
7. Nimir El Hmoud	Borkan	Owner	Thameen	50
8. Nimir El Hmoud	Aghadeer	Owner	A. Jabir	48.5
9. Khalil Haddadin	El Hariry	Owner	Mostaf	50
10. Samy Yacoub Madros	A. El Fawans	Adnan	Yousef	50

## THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Mikdad Hassan Innab	Jada	Owner	Paul	56
2. Ahmad Hilal	Z. Jawah	Owner	Mostafa	56
3. Ibrahim Mohammad	R. Munser	Owner	Suliman	56
4. Murad Ahmad Shawky	M. Ahmed	Owner	54.5	
5. Yousef Khalil	Bashayer	Owner	Yousef	51.5
6. Mohamed Khalid El Faleh	Jawahir	Owner	Flashad	51.5
7. Mostafa Haj A. El Kareem	M. El Khair	Owner	Almad	50
8. Subhy Abboud Nafie	Saif Raad	Owner	George	50
9. Ghalib A. Jabir	M. Zaid	Owner	Ibrahim	50
10. Ihsan Mohammad	Assal	Owner	A. Jabir	50
11. Mohammad Salman	M. Selman	Owner	Mwatak	48.5
12. Waleed Mohammad	Hala	Owner	A. Amarah	48.5
13. Ibrahim Fah	Zarafa	Owner	El Dahim	48.5

## FOURTH RACE 5.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	El Ashkar	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
2. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	El Hmady	Ibrahim	58	
3. Faisal Awwad El Faleh	K. El Molook	Owner	57	
4. Misha El Faleh	Batta	Owner	Mousa	56
5. Jamal Mohammad El Zabin	Hamdary	Owner	53	
6. Oudh El Kaisy	Kawabih	Owner	Mwatak	53
7. Hany K. Basharat	El Motanaby	Owner	Mahmoud	53
8. Ziad Samy Yacoub	Min Kareem	Adnan	Saad	57
9. Samy Haddadin	Raad	Owner	George	50
10. Ghalib Haddadin	Batal	Owner	Kasim	50
11. Ghalib Haddadin	Tarik	Owner	50	

## FIFTH RACE 6.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 2000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Hany Kamel Basharat	L. El Basar	Hussein	Mahmoud	60
2. Khalil Haddadin	Diwan	Owner	Yousef	56
3. Khalil Haddadin	H. Maen	Owner	Mostafa	50
4. Hadeel H. El Hadeel	Diana	Owner	A. Jabir	55.5
5. Misha El Faleh	A. El Taleb	Owner	Mousa	53
6. Ghalib Haddadin	H. El Nasir	Owner	Kasim	50
7. Faisal Awwad El Faleh	Shiharah	Owner	Ibrahim	51.5
8. Faisal Awwad El Faleh	Khatth	Owner	Saad	51.5
9. Samy Haddadin	Sahim	Owner	George	50

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**RAINBOW**

**WARNING SIGN**

Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

**OPERA**

**HARD TO HOLD**

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

**PHILADELPHIA**

**KARATE KID PART II**

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

**RAINBOW**

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AMMAN JORDAN







## Hopes fade for survival of missing in Soviet ship

MOSCOW (AP) — Divers worked on a sunken Soviet cruise ship Wednesday but hope diminished that any of 319 missing people would be found alive. A maritime official said the liner was rammed by a freighter, after the crews apparently failed to change their collision course.

But the official, Merchant Marine Ministry spokesman Igor M. Averin, and press reports said it was too early to assign blame for the sinking of the liner Admiral Nakhimov, in which 79 people were confirmed dead.

The vessel sank within 15 minutes of being rammed by the freighter Pyotr Vasyev near the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk late Sunday night, official reports said. It went down too fast to deploy lifeboats, officials said, adding that there were no injuries aboard the freighter.

Of the 1,234 people aboard, 836 were rescued from the Black Sea within 24 hours of the accident, and hope was fading that more would be found.

"There are no new figures to report," Mr. Averin said Wednesday afternoon.

He said divers were still working around the sunken

freighter and "the work will continue for a long time, as long as there is some hope."

The Communist Party daily Pravda said the vessel was resting on its starboard side in about 47 metres of water.

"As long as there is a shred of hope, people will do everything in their power to try to save people who may still be alive," said the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya.

I hope and all of us hope that most of these passengers are still aboard the ship," said Deputy Merchant Marine Minister Leonid P. Nedyak at a news briefing Tuesday night.

But he added: "I believe that most of these passengers are still aboard the ship. Until the divers do their work it will be difficult to confirm this supposition."

Sunday marked the second time the 61-year-old, German-built ship has sunk. It first sank during

World War II, although conflicting reports say it either hit a Soviet mine or was struck by a Soviet torpedo. At the time, the ship was flying a Red Cross flag and carrying German refugees.

The government newspaper Izvestia quoted a crew member Tuesday night as saying the duty officer of the Admiral Nakhimov spotted the freighter and started trying to contact it by radio.

"We took its bearing and realised that the ship was to cross our path," said a man identified as steersman Smirnov. "After a certain break came the answer from Pyotr Vasyev: 'Don't worry. We shall steer clear of each other. We shall do what is needed.'"

Smirnov told Izvestia the call was repeated several minutes later and the crew of the freighter tried to reverse engines and avoid the collision at the last minute, "but it was too late."

But Sovetskaya Rossiya noted that "the freighter was visible to the duty crew of the Admiral Nakhimov all the time," and added: "It is not the time now to talk about the reason for the accident. This is a matter for specialists."

## N. Zealand ship ban called Pacific Security setback

SUVA, Fiji (R) — New Zealand's decision to bar nuclear ships from its ports was a setback for security in the Pacific at a time of increased Soviet involvement in the region, British Armed Forces Minister John Stanley said.

Mr. Stanley, ending a four-day visit to Fiji Tuesday night, said the security situation in the South Pacific had been stable since the end of the World War II.

However, Wellington's ban on friendly nuclear ships was "something of a reversal in security terms at a time when the Soviet Union is increasing its own capability in the northern part of the Pacific."

"The main response to the Soviet development clearly must come from those countries who are around the border of the Pacific," Mr. Stanley told reporters.

He said Britain was unlikely to decide soon whether to recognise a treaty declaring the South Pacific a nuclear free zone, adding that other governments would first be consulted.

The 13-nation South Pacific Forum drew up the pact last month and said it would ask the five nuclear powers — the United States, The Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — to recognise the treaty.

The treaty, if accepted by the big powers, would bind them to refrain from using, testing, manufacturing and storing nuclear weapons in the region. It will not ban free passage of nuclear ships in the South Pacific.

Mr. Stanley said Britain has yet to receive drafts of the treaty. "We will need to consult with the other interested governments. We don't anticipate that there is likely to be any early decision on that."

The Soviet Union has indicated that it will accept the treaty. Officials in the region said they expected all the other nuclear states, except France, to endorse the agreement.

France conducts regular underground nuclear tests at the Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific.

## Jewish group tear-gases Soviet dance performance

NEW YORK (AP) — A tear-gas bomb was set off in the Metropolitan Opera House five minutes into a performance by a Russian dance troupe, forcing the evacuation of 4,000 people and injuring at least 30.

Callers who said they represented the Jewish Defence League (JDL) claimed responsibility. But a JDL spokesman denied the group was involved.

A loud pop, like a pin pricking a balloon, resounded through the sold-out auditorium in Lincoln centre, where the Moiseyev Dance Company was opening its first U.S. appearance since 1974.

Tears ran down people's faces as the acrid smell wafted through the theatre. Only a few people pushed and shoved as the house was emptied immediately.

Those injured sought treatment for irritation to the eyes and respiratory system. Some were cared for at the scene, while three people were admitted to hospitals. No serious injuries were reported.

The performers continued to dance without music as the orchestra fled out and members of the audience applauded. Then the dancers fled off the stage. The performance was cancelled.

A bomb squad, called to look for other devices that could have been planted, found nothing in a preliminary search, police said.

The bomb exploded just after the Orchestra played the national anthems of the Soviet Union and the United States, said Johanna Fiedler, a spokeswoman for the Met.

A canister was recovered in the rear of the orchestra section on the right side, said officer Vincent Jones.

Minutes after the explosion, an anonymous telephone caller to the Associated Press gave the following message and hung up:

"Approximately five minutes ago, a powerful irritant was released at the Moiseyev Dance Company at Lincoln centre. This was done by Russian members of the Jewish Defence League movement. These actions will continue and escalate. Never again."

Minutes later, another caller who identified himself as Chaim Ben Yosef and claimed to be the national chairman of the JDL telephoned the AP to assert responsibility for the bomb.

However, the national chairman of the JDL is Irv Rubin. Telephone calls to Rubin's Los Angeles-area home and to the group's Los Angeles office went unanswered Tuesday evening.

Calls to the JDL's New York office reached an answering machine, and were not immediately returned.

## COLUMNS 768

Singer gets 3 years for Belushi death

LOS ANGELES (R) — Former rock singer Cathy Smith was sentenced to three years imprisonment for injecting comedian John Belushi with drugs before he died. Los Angeles Judge David Horowitz denied a defence plea to allow Smith, said in a probation report to have used heroin while awaiting sentence, to be allowed to serve her time in a drug rehabilitation centre. Smith, a 39-year-old Canadian, had pleaded no contest, a plea that does not admit guilt but offers no defence, to a charge of involuntary manslaughter and the charges of furnishing and injecting Belushi with cocaine. Belushi, 34, the burly star of such films as Animal House and the Blues Brothers and the television series Saturday Night Live, was found dead in a Hollywood bungalow in March, 1982. A coroner's report said Belushi died of an overdose of cocaine and heroin administered intravenously.

Swazi king dances with maidens

MBABANE (R) — Swaziland's teenage King Mswati joined thousands of bare-breasted maidens in the annual Ncwala (reed dance), highlight of the Swazi traditional calendar. But he disappointed a watching crowd of thousands by not exercising the royal prerogative of selecting a bride from among the dancing maidens. It has become customary for the ruling monarch to have first choice and Mswati's father, King Sobhuza, who died in 1982 at the age of 83, is reputed to have chosen one for every year of his 60-year reign. Mswati, 18, who was installed as all-powerful monarch in April, is reported to have chosen his first bride at last year's Ncwala when on holiday from the boarding school he was attending in England. The girl, who has not been identified, is widely reported to be finishing her education at a local school, but officials will not comment publicly on the monarch's private life.

Irwin not allowed to climb Ararat

KARS, Turkey (AP) — A Turkish governor barred former U.S. astronaut James Irwin from climbing the northern face of Mount Ararat in his quest to find the biblical Noah's Ark. The independent Hurriyet news agency has reported. Hakkı Borat, governor of Kars province, told reporters after meeting with Irwin that his team has permission from authorities in Ankara to climb the southern face of the mountain in eastern Turkey but not the Ahura Gorge on the northern face. Hurriyet reported: "If they get permission from Ankara to start climbing here, we will reconsider the situation," the governor said. Climbers need two permissions. One from Ankara and another from the governor of the province where they are to start the ascent. Irwin had told the Associated Press in Ankara that the team decided to search the Ahura Gorge region after studying aerial surveys. "The chances to find the ark in that region are very high," said Irwin, who has made five previous trips to the area to look for the ark.

Man shoots family during photo session

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (R) — A man who gathered his family together for a barbecue and then called them into his house for a family photograph opened fire with a gun, wounding two of his children before killing himself, police said. The dead man was identified as Raymond Gruender, 50. His son Raymond Jr., 23, was reported in critical condition and a daughter Karen, 17, was in serious condition, both with gunshot wounds. Police said another child, David, 12, escaped as did the elder son's girlfriend. The incident happened during a Labour Day holiday barbecue at Gruender's suburban St. Louis, Missouri home. Police said the man called his family into the living room for a photograph, made a comment about his wife who had moved out several weeks ago, and then opened fire on the group with a .38 pistol. He then took his own life with the gun, police said.

## Planes involved in U.S. air crash reportedly took no evasive action

LOS ANGELES (R) — An Aeromexico DC-9 and a private plane apparently took no evasive action before colliding in clear skies over Los Angeles with a loss of 90 lives, according to a senior safety inspector.

This was one of the mysteries of the crash outlined Tuesday night by Dr. John Lauber of the National Transportation Safety Board as rescue workers were preparing to leave the blackened crash site in the Los Angeles suburb of Cerritos.

Dr. Lauber said the absence of evasive action in the collision on Sunday had been reported by 13 eyewitnesses interviewed by safety inspectors.

The collision killed all 58 passengers and crew of six on board the airliner and the three occupants of the single-engine Piper Archer aircraft and rained

flaming debris and airliner fuel on a Cerritos estate.

Police said 23 people were now believed to have been killed in their gutted homes, including 15 people attending a Sunday luncheon in one house.

The lack of evasive action seemed to support the statement by the Los Angeles coroner's spokesman that the Piper Archer pilot, 53-year-old Los Angeles businessman William Kramer, had a heart attack minutes before the collision.

Eyewitnesses said the collision occurred at the airliner's tail section, seemingly beyond the airliner pilot's vision, and with the Piper Archer in the best position to take evasive action.

Dr. Lauber maintained that, although Kramer had significant coronary disease problems, there was no definitive sign of a heart

attack. Kramer's heart tissues would be sent to a laboratory for an independent test, Dr. Lauber said.

The coroner, Ronald Kornblum, has said a post-mortem showed Kramer had a heart attack and was possibly dead before the impact of the crash.

Dr. Lauber also revealed that investigators were seeking the pilot of a plane which appeared just a mile from the Aeromexico airliner one minute and 15 seconds before the collision to see if he can help explain the crash.

An air controller radioed the airliner pilot, Captain Arturo Prom, saying there was a plane "at 10 o'clock" a mile to the north, Dr. Lauber said.

Lauber said investigators had established the unidentified plane was not the Piper Archer.

## Minister: Civil war threat forced Bolivia state of siege

LA PAZ (R) — Bolivian Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has said that the threat of civil war forced President Victor Paz Estenssoro to decree an indefinite state of siege last Thursday.

In a speech to the Bolivian Congress explaining Mr. Paz Estenssoro's reasons for imposing the state of siege, Mr. Barthelemy said the decree "came in a moment of great upheaval that threatened the nation's peace."

He said leaders of the Bolivia Workers Confederation (COB) and "fringe parties called for an uprising against the government in a practical civil war."

"The government was seeking a return to public order with this preventive measure," said Mr. Barthelemy.

He also said the government had discovered one Cuban and an unspecified number of Nicaraguans training Bolivians for "subversive cells with shock squads."

"The Cuban and Nicaraguans had arrived legally as 'technical advisers,'" said Mr. Barthelemy. He gave no details on whether

they were still in the country.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro decreed the state of siege to counter what he called a plan by leftist labour and political leaders to take advantage of protest march on La Paz by 7,000 tin miners last week and "liquidate" his 13-month old centre-right government.

Defence Minister Fernando Valle told Congress that "extremists were bent on leading the country to anarchy with their systematic and savage strikes."

"The state of siege was the only sufficient measure to brake an irrepressible scale of excesses aimed at bringing down the government," said Valle.

He said the armed forces were "clearly subordinated to the democratic order" and praised the military for "supporting the policies of the government."

In a lively special session of congress punctuated by cheers for Mr. Barthelemy and opposition shouts of "send him to the firing squad," Mr. Barthelemy said the miners' march had "openly subversive ends."

## Doctors develop heart attack diagnostic test

BOSTON (AP) — Tailor-made antibodies can give doctors a fast picture of the extent of damage from a heart attack so they can fashion the best therapy to save the victim's life, researchers say.

The new procedure reveals how much tissue has been killed by a heart attack and how much is likely to recover.

"I would say that the diagnostic information obtained will be very helpful in making a more precise clinical judgement as to what to do next in the treatment of myocardial infarction and how aggressive to be," said Dr. Edgar Haber.

Dr. Haber is head of a team at Massachusetts General Hospital that has been developing the new diagnostic procedure for the past 10 years. A report on their latest work is published in the September issue of the journal Circulation.

So far, the team has

experimented with the test on about 100 patients, and the doctors say they have suffered no unwanted side effects.

Although there are other procedures to help learn the scope of a heart attack, Dr. Haber said the advantage of the new test is its accuracy and speed. It can provide answers within 12 to 24 hours after a heart attack, so doctors can decide quickly which procedure will best help the patient recover.

The new test is still considered to be experimental. The researchers say that if further testing progresses smooth, it could be routinely available within two years.

Heart attacks kill an estimated half million Americans annually. When a heart attack strikes, the flow of blood to the heart muscle is blocked and some of the muscle dies. The new test shows how much is dead and how much is likely to recover.

## Chilean leader, opposition to stage trial of strength

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's opposition and the government of President Augusto Pinochet are gathering forces for a test of strength in the run-up to the Sept. 11 anniversary of the 1973 military coup that brought him to power.

Opposition parties ranging from the left to the centrist Christian Democrats are urging supporters to stage a "democracy day" national stoppage Thursday in honour of the day on which presidential elections were traditionally held.

The protest will begin a week of political unrest, which in past years has witnessed violent clashes between demonstrators and security forces.

But for the first time since the opposition protest campaign began three years ago, Gen. Pinochet is counter-attacking with a call to his own supporters to attend a pro-government rally in central Santiago on Sept. 9.

The government rally is being promoted with full-page advertisements in newspapers and nightly propaganda on state-run television channels, and government employees are expected to come under heavy pressure to attend.

The blast of publicity for the official rally contrasts with media

silence on the opposition protests. Police seized the latest edition of the opposition magazine Analysis on Monday after it carried a veiled call for support for the stoppage on its cover.

Fear of arrest has also prompted many opposition groups to avoid publicly calling for any strike action in their official statements. Fifteen opposition leaders from the National Civic Assembly, a coalition of trades union, professional and community associations, spent over a month in jail after calling a two-day stoppage last July in which eight people died.

The assembly, which was a prime mover in the July protest, has opted this time to call for an ambiguous "day of reflection" although activists say individual associations are working to promote the demonstrations.

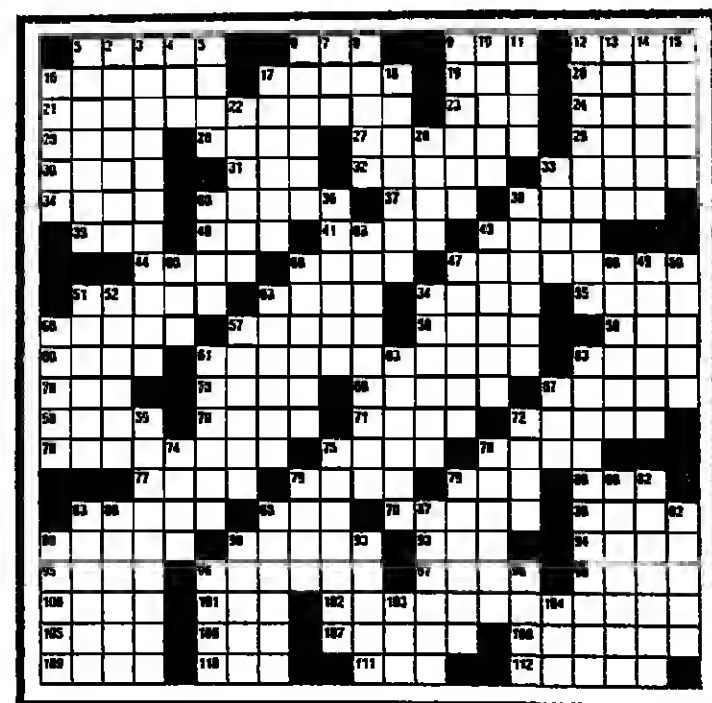
However, opposition leaders admit that the cautious approach of the opposition also reflects strong internal disagreements over the wisdom of any protest action now.

September is a key month in the opposition's political calendar.

Thursday is the 16th anniversary of the election of Socialist leader Salvador Allende, the last president to be democratically chosen.

## WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkenson

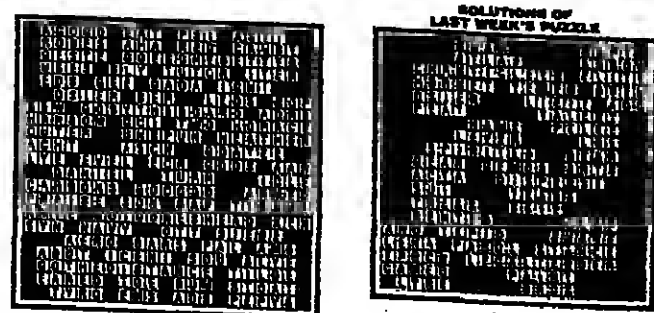


Last Week's Cryptograms

- I'm always chasing rainbows hoping to find the elusive pot of gold. Even a five microwave would be fine by me!
- Is one of "He marches to a different drummer" an implied compliment?
- Kinky kid, at times, dyed pet minks pink in tank.
- Load crowds quieted down one location's orator.

CRYPTOGRAMS

- WZLOT ANOC WLILHKG YBLOTX  
MSVISHYGC LX YNGSOY, PKY MSVIZVALOT  
YAS LAMZXXLFG LX TSOLXK.—By Alvin S. Lebar
- BZ HPIMEUVIG ABACU STOT UP AF  
BU, HSTUYVYI BU BG, BURPKNA MIPW  
TWRN WY APCY HPILYBURN USY ZBICU  
UBLY TIPECA.—By Len Sherry
- SLEEK ACOOCUS HXVA ECWHY BUCF RK  
ORCHUXVW ZHH OBCNSO DZF WZZA, ELB  
ACHFCVCA EK BCCFCVA.—By Philip F. Brennan
- KJYT ALYQ KNC LHTYLNK LITQ CYUT  
TYSJP EJ ABERTY TDSY AHCRC.—By Earl Ireland



## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND CHAS SHARF  
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### LEND A HELPING HAND

Both vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH  
♠ 2  
♥ K J 7 6  
♦ 8 4  
♣ Q 8 5 4 3 2

WEST  
♠ 7 3  
♥ 9 8 4 2  
♦ 10 7 5 2  
♣ J 7

West led the Jack of clubs and declarer played low from dummy. East signalled that he did not want a club continuation by furnishing his lowest card, the six. West thought that East wanted a heart led through dummy's tenace, so he shifted to

that suit. The defense had shot their bolt.

Since he would set up dummy's hearts if he rose with the ace, East was forced to play low. Declarer won, cashed two high diamonds and ruffed a diamond on the table. Although East overruffed, he was doing so with a natural trump winner. The ace of hearts was the third and last trick that declarer surrendered.

East mentioned that a trump shift by West at trick two would have stranded declarer with a diamond loser. He was right about that, but wrong to blame his partner. He himself was at fault for permitting declarer to make his contract.

East should have won the first trick with the king of clubs and shifted to the Jack of trumps. Now as long as West signalled his heart length so that East could win the right heart—in this case, the second round of the suit—there was no way that declarer would avoid losing a trick in each suit for down one.

Don't ask partner to do what you can do for yourself. Defense is a cooperative venture, and it doesn't help to blame partner for failing to do the right thing when you could have prevented him from going wrong.

South saw no hope of slam once East opened the bidding. Although it was possible that diamonds might have proved to be a superior contract, South's bid of four spades cannot be criticized.